CHECK YOUR VOCABULARY FOR

PET

Tessie Dalton

All you need to pass your exams!

MACMILLAN

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Glossary

The following abbreviations and words are used in this book and in your dictionary. Refer to these pages if you come across these words and are not sure what they mean.

adj. = adjective: It usually describes a noun
e.g. a big, black spider on the wall

adv. = adverb: It modifies a verb, an adjective, another adverb or a whole sentence
e.g. walk slowly, the snow was very thick

auxiliary verb: It forms part of a verb phrase
e.g. I have just seen John. He was eating lunch. Did you talk to him?

comparatives: Adjective or adverb forms that show a comparison between two things
e.g. He is shorter than his brother, The weather is better today than it was yesterday

compound words: Adjectives or nouns made up of more than one word
e.g. a five-star hotel, under the moonlight

conjunction: A word that links different sections of a sentence
e.g. Although he left early, he was late and missed his train.

countable noun: A noun that can have both singular and plural forms
e.g. dog / dogs, man / men.

irregular verb: It does not end with *-ed* in its past simple or past participle forms
e.g. eat - ate - eaten, swim - swam - swum

modal verb: It is used with another verb to show permission, intention, duty, etc.
e.g. Can I use the library? You should tidy your desk.

noun: A word that describes an object, state or feeling
e.g. I put the book on the table

phrasal verb: A verb followed by a preposition which changes the main meaning of the verb
e.g. Steve takes after his brother.

pl. = plural: A word form used to show more than one person or thing
e.g. pens, they, people

prefix: Part of a word added to the beginning of a word to form a new word
e.g. disappear, misunderstand, reorganise

pronoun: A word used instead of a noun
e.g. me, he, it, they

superlatives: Adjective or adverb forms which show that someone or something has more of a particular quality than anyone or anything else
e.g. the fastest car, the most difficult task

suffix: Part of a word added to the end of a word to form another word
e.g. careful, hopeless, discussion

uncountable noun: A noun which does not have a plural form
e.g. homework, rice, cream

US = US or American English: A word or expression used in American English
e.g. color, highway, cookies

v. = verb: A word which shows an action.
e.g. She felt very angry. He lost his wallet.

About PET

Check your Vocabulary for English for the PET Examination is designed to help candidates preparing for PET and will also give to all English-language learners the opportunity to practice and develop their vocabulary at this level. It covers most of the main topics and vocabulary areas examined by the PET examination. This workbook has been written according to the new specifications of PET as it has been recently reviewed (first administration of reviewed exam as of March 2004) and is up to date and in line with learners' needs around the world.

PET is provided by University of Cambridge ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages Examinations), a department of the University of Cambridge in England. PET is part of the Main Suite of Cambridge English examinations, which is closely linked to the Council of Europe's Common European Framework for modern languages (CEF).

The Preliminary English Test (PET) tests learners' competence in all language skills - Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing - as well as assessing grammar and vocabulary with material from real-life situations, at a level approximately two thirds of the way towards FCE. It is the second level in the Cambridge ESOL five-level series of examinations - level B1 of the Common European Framework. PET recognises the ability to cope with everyday written and spoken communications and therefore provides evidence of practical skills. It indicates a candidate has sufficient ability to be of practical use in clerical, secretarial and managerial jobs, and in many industries such as tourism where contact with English speakers is required.

Studying for PET is a popular way to improve your language skills and use them in a wide range of contexts. PET is recognised by many employers and educational institutions as proof of intermediate-level English skills. Candidates who pass PET are expected to be at the Council of Europe Threshold Level (B1), which requires approximately 350 hours of English-language study. At this level, learners should be able to cope with language used in a range of everyday situations in their own or a foreign country and to communicate satisfactorily with both native and non-native speakers of English. They should also be able to deal with texts like street signs, public notices, forms, brochures, instructions, city guides, short personal messages such as e-mails and Post-it messages, informal letters, newspaper articles, weather forecasts, etc. The PET syllabus is designed to reflect the use of language in real life and takes a communicative approach to learning English, without neglecting the need for clarity and accuracy.

A large number of colleges and universities as well as employers recognise PET as an official measurement of language competence. The majority of candidates are in Europe and South America. Most of them are full-time students and attend exam preparation classes. On average they have studied English for about four years before taking the exam. PET is usually available six times a year on fixed dates in March, May, June (twice), November and December.

Revised PET Examination - Overview

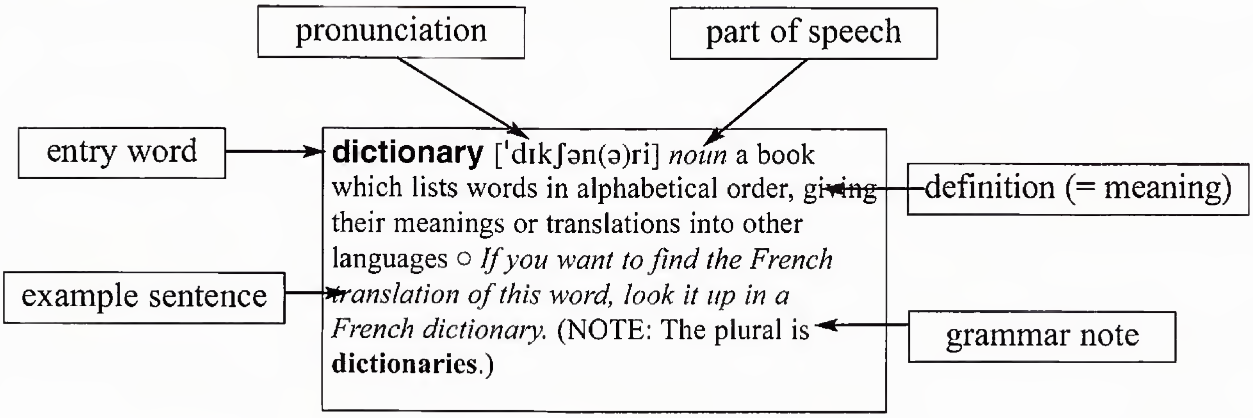
Paper 1 Reading/Writing 1 hour 30 minutes
Reading - Five parts test a range of reading skills with a variety of texts, ranging from very short notices to longer continuous texts.
Test focus - Assessment of candidates' ability to understand the meaning of written English at word, phrase, sentence, paragraph and whole-text level.
Writing - Three parts test a range of writing skills.
Test focus - Assessment of candidates' ability to produce straightforward written English, ranging from producing variations on simple sentences to pieces of continuous text.

Paper 2 Listening 30 minutes (approx.)
Four parts ranging from short exchanges to longer dialogues and monologues.
Test focus - Assessment of candidates' ability to understand dialogues and monologues in both informal and neutral settings on a range of everyday topics.

Paper 3 Speaking 10 - 12 minutes per pair of candidates
Four parts. In Part 1, candidates interact with an examiner; in Parts 2 & 4 they interact with another candidate. In Part 3, they have an extended individual long turn.
Test focus - Assessment of candidates' ability to express themselves in order to carry out functions at Threshold level; to ask and to understand questions and make appropriate responses; to talk freely on matters of personal interest.

For further information about PET, visit the Cambridge ESOL On-Line website:
www.cambridgeesol.org

How to use your *Basic English Dictionary*



dictionary [ˈdɪkʃən(ə)ri] *noun* a book which lists words in alphabetical order, giving their meanings or translations into other languages ○ *If you want to find the French translation of this word, look it up in a French dictionary.* (NOTE: The plural is **dictionaries**.)

The main features of the Basic English Dictionary are:

- Each word has a part of speech label (e.g. noun, verb, adjective). For a list of the parts of speech, see the Glossary in this workbook (p.ii).
- Where a word has more than one part of speech, each part of speech is numbered 1, 2 etc.
- When a word has more than one meaning the letters a, b, c, etc. are used for each new meaning.
- Each entry begins with the base form of the word.
- If the plural of a noun is irregular it is shown in a NOTE, e.g. (NOTE: The plural is **dictionaries**.)
- There are example sentences for all the possible meanings or uses of a word.
- Compounds made of two or more separate words, e.g. *air force*, are in alphabetical order following the base word (air).
- Grammar notes show you irregular forms and inflections, e.g. irregular past forms or irregular plurals.
- Some words are used as part of a phrase. This is shown clearly in bold type.
- Phrasal verbs e.g. *take away*, *take off*, are shown after the main verb entry (*take*) as separate entries in alphabetical order.
- The explanations use very simple words, easily understood by learners with a basic vocabulary range.
- Words which are often used together (collocations), e.g. *responsible for*, are shown in bold type and illustrated with an example.
- There are symbols for American (US) or British (UK) English uses of a word.
- Example sentences are set in everyday, typical situations and are simple to understand.
- Pronunciation is shown after each word and uses the International Phonetic Alphabet.

Learner training 1

How to learn & revise vocabulary

a. Look at these statements about learning and revising vocabulary and say if they are true or false. Then discuss your answers with a friend or your teacher.

1. It is better to plan regular self-study than study when you think you've got some free time.
2. You should always work through the units in your vocabulary workbook in the order they appear in the book.
3. It's a good idea to practice saying the new words out loud to see if you can pronounce them.
4. While you are studying a unit you don't need to write down new words in a notebook.
5. Always do your exercises in pencil.
6. It is better to revise for half an hour a week than five minutes a day.
7. You should plan when you are going to work on something, e.g. meaning on Sunday, pronunciation on Monday etc.
8. In order to keep a better notebook give each page a title, e.g. sport, travel, prepositions.
9. You should always record the meaning of every word in exactly the same way.
10. You must only use a bilingual dictionary because it's quicker and easier to look up words.
11. There is more information about the use of a word in a grammar book than in your monolingual dictionary.
12. As soon as you see a new English word in a text, look it up in your dictionary.
13. It is a good idea to record together words which often appear together, e.g. parts of the body.
14. If you look up a word in your monolingual dictionary it helps you to decide which word in your own language is the closest translation in this context.
15. You should only use either a monolingual or a bilingual dictionary, but not both.

b. Organise this list of words into three groups and give each one a title.

bank, breakfast, careful, coin, cold, cooker, cost, currency, dollar, dreadful, exchange, hopeless, interesting, lamb, meal, mushrooms, salad, small, strawberry, value

c. Does your dictionary help you to answer the following questions?

1. *Practice* is a noun but what is the verb with the same meaning?
2. What adjectives are formed from *hope*?
3. *Advise* is a verb but what is the noun with the same meaning?
4. Is the word *cookie* used more often in UK English or US English?
5. Is the word *Hungarian* a country or a language?
6. What is the opposite of *lose a match*?
7. Is *feel* a regular or an irregular verb?
8. Can the word *leaves* be a noun and a verb?
9. What is the opposite of *dirty*?
10. The nouns *product* and *production* are related to the verb *produce*. What are the differences in meaning?

Learner training 2

How to prepare for PET by yourself

Reading

Expand your vocabulary and develop your reading skills by looking at English-language magazines or newspapers and reading articles, advertisements and announcements that you find interesting. Look through stories written in simplified English and choose the ones that you find interesting and that are just a little difficult for you. If you live in a country where English is a foreign language and it is not easy to find English newspapers or magazines, then surfing the Internet can give you the chance to read news items or authentic magazine articles. While reading them, always try to guess the meaning of the new words and then check their meaning in your dictionary.

Writing

Keeping a diary in English, writing letters, postcards, Post-it messages, and short notes, or sending e-mails to English-speaking friends are just a few simple, enjoyable tasks that will help you greatly to improve your writing skills. You will find and learn words that mean something to you. In a letter, an e-mail or a short personal note to a friend you will have the chance to write in English about yourself and about interesting things you have done, or just to communicate pieces of information. In this way, your writing will be real practice for you and not just doing homework or answering exercises.

Listening

You can practice your listening skills and have fun at the same time by watching English-speaking films on TV or on DVD or even going to the cinema, listening to your favourite English songs, or by listening to the news in English. The best way of course is to go out and try to listen to people talking in English, especially native speakers, if this is possible. Do not miss the opportunity to listen to learning materials on cassette or CD in the classroom or on your own, so that you get used to the different kinds of voices and accents.

Speaking

Try to practice speaking English with a friend who is also learning the language and of course do not miss any opportunity to have a conversation in English with a native speaker, either when you are on holiday or when you meet English tourists in your country. During your English course always take part in pair or group activities. You can even arrange with your classmates to spend time practising talking together in English about your daily lives, your plans and hobbies. You may soon find out that you enjoy it!

Adjectives

'Good+' adjectives and 'bad-' adjectives

You can use more than one adjective to describe something or someone good or bad. It depends how strongly you feel about them. Look at the diagram below

lovely (++) wonderful (+++) terrific (++++) etc	(very) good (+) +	OK	(very) bad (-) -	awful (- -) terrible (- - -) dreadful (- - - -) etc.

The adjectives in the middle are called 'scale' adjectives and give a general description of something. You can use 'very' before them. The adjectives at the ends of the diagram are called 'limit' adjectives and give an extreme description of something. You can use 'absolutely' before them (but not 'very').

---

a. Put these adjectives into the 'good' or the 'bad' list. Check their meanings in your dictionary if necessary.

amazing • brilliant • boring • difficult • fantastic • fascinating
fine • great • happy • horrible • interesting • kind
lovely • nasty • naughty • perfect • super

GOOD	**BAD**
________________	________________
________________	________________
________________	________________
________________	________________

---

b. Match the 'scale' adjectives on the left with the 'limit' ones on the right which have the same meaning. Write at least one 'limit' adjective for these 'scale' adjectives.

1. big ________________	a. awful
2. cold ________________	b. boiling
3. happy ________________	c. delighted
4. hot ________________	d. enormous
5. interesting ________________	e. excellent
6. good ________________	f. exhausted
7. not very good ________________	g. fascinating
8. small ________________	h. freezing
9. tired ________________	i. tiny

---

c. Fill in the gaps below with suitable adjectives. Use some of the ones above or others that you know.

1. I had a(n)________ time at school today. We ate, danced, and played interesting games.
2. They say the new boss is a very ____________ person. He never smiles at anyone.

Adjectives

3. It is very ____________ of you to help me out in this difficult moment. Thank you.
4. There is ________________ heavy traffic in the city centre today. Take the train.
5. I've just had some ______________ news! I have finally passed my driving test.
6. She is very well-behaved but her 5-year-old brother is very ________________.
7. Julie is more than nice. She is really a(n) _____________ person.
8. That's _________! Surely they can't fire you for no reason.
9. Don't cook these eggs. They have been in the fridge for 3 weeks and they have a(n) ___________ smell.
10. The kids had a(n) ________________ opportunity to see wild animals in their natural surroundings in the safari park.
11. Standing there on the top of Mount Etna was a(n) _____________ experience for me.
12. Have you ever seen her dance? She's absolutely ______________!

Adjectives ending in *-ing* or *-ed*

The adjectives below ending in *-ing* describe a person, a thing or situation. The adjectives ending in *-ed* describe how we feel because of a person, thing or situation.

Examples: **It was a very *interesting* programme / I was very *interested* in the programme.**

I feel *depressed* today because the weather the weather is *depressing*.

d. Choose the correct adjective to complete the sentences below.

1. Sue wasn't very good at maths. I was *surprising / surprised* when she passed the exams.
2. It was very *embarrassing / embarrassed* to find out that I had no money with me at the supermarket checkout.
3. I enjoyed the Dracula film last night but my younger sister was *frightening / frightened* by it.
4. I thought it was very *annoying / annoyed* to wait for our order for almost an hour at the restaurant.
5. The children got very *exciting / excited* at the idea of a holiday in Greece

d. Complete each second sentence so that it means the same as the one before. Use the right adjective form.

1. Most students are frightened of speaking a foreign language.

   Speaking a foreign language is _____________.

2. The meeting was so boring that I almost fell asleep.

   I was _____________ that I almost fell asleep.

3. The teacher found her pupils' exam results disappointing.

   The teacher was _____________ her pupils' exam results.

4. I was confused because the instructions were only in Spanish.

   The instructions were _____________ because they were only in Spanish.

Adverbs

Adverbs of frequency say how often something happens. They usually come before the main verb or after the verb *to be*. The diagram below shows you some.

always ______________________

frequently ______________________

regularly ______________________

sometimes ______________________

occasionally ______________________

rarely ______________________

never ______________________

---

a. What do these adverbs mean? In the diagram above, write them beside the adverbs that they mean the same as.

hardly ever, normally, not very often, now and then, often, seldom, usually

---

b. The sentences below are all real facts or general truths. Complete them with a suitable adverb.

1. It ______________ snows in Russia in winter.
2. The temperature in Egypt ______________ falls below zero.
3. People ______________ drive on the left side of the road in England.
4. There is ______________ heavy traffic in the centre of cities between 8.00 and 9.00am.
5. It ______________ rains in the desert.
6. Italians ______________ cook spaghetti for their meals.

---

c. Are these sentences true about you? If not, write them out correctly using another adverb of frequency.

Example: ***I always have tea at breakfast.***
= ***I sometimes have tea at breakfast*** **OR** ***I usually have coffee at breakfast.***

1. I normally go to school by train. ______________________
2. I occasionally watch TV in the afternoon. ______________________
3. I always wear a hat. ______________________
4. I hardly ever eat chocolate. ______________________
5. I never go to the cinema. ______________________
6. I usually drink milk with my lunch. ______________________

Adverbs of degree describe how much something is so or not. They usually come before an adjective or another adverb, which describes positive or negative situations.

POSITIVE (+) **OK** **NEGATIVE (-)**

extremely very rather quite fairly a bit fairly quite rather very incredibly
incredibly pretty
absolutely

Adverbs

d. Replace the *bold italic* adverbs to make the first three sentences a little more positive (+) and the last three sentences a little less negative (-). Use adverbs from the diagram above.

1. The new bank manager is ***quite*** friendly.
2. He's been getting ***fairly*** good results in his new position.
3. We were ***very*** pleased with the room service at the Hilton.
4. I liked the flat but I thought the bathroom was ***very*** small.
5. The food was excellent but the bill was ***very*** expensive.
6. The film has good actors and wonderful photography but the story is ***fairly*** boring.

Adverbs of manner say how something happens. They are usually formed by adding *-ly* to an adjective but there are some irregular ones.

Regular		Irregular	
ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS	ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS
beautiful	beautifully	good	well
terrible	terribly	hard	hard
easy	easily	fast	fast

e. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Please speak ***quiet / quietly***. I am trying to listen to the news on TV.
2. Be ***careful / carefully*** when you are driving late at night.
3. I can hardly understand Kay when she speaks so ***fast / fastly***.
4. She wants to leave this company because they pay workers very ***bad / badly***.
5. I really like Jane because she is always so ***polite / politely***.
6. I am ***awful / awfully*** sorry to hear that you have to move to another town.
7. Why are you so ***angry / angrily***? I haven't done anything!
8. Liam is studying ***hard / hardly*** for his English examination.

f. Complete the sentences with *good* or *well*.

1. They did not play ________________ so they lost the game.
2. She plays chess but she is not so ________________.
3. Did you sleep ________________ last night?
4. Her English is so ________________ that most people think she is from England
5. You did very ________________ in the exams. Your essay was very ________________.
6. How are your parents? Are they ________________?

---

g. Complete the instructions with suitable adverbs. Use the adjectives in the box below to make the adverbs you need. You can only use each of them once.

angry • careful • direct • firm • immediate • patient
probable • proper • safe • slow • strong • usual

How to Complain

Don't shout! Losing your temper or shouting (1) ________________ won't help you. Keep calm, speak (2) ________________ but (3) ________________ and make it clear that you will not go away until someone listens to you (4) ________________. Just shouting at the shop assistant is not enough. Go (5) ______________ to the top and ask to see the manager.

If the goods you have bought are not working (6) ________________ or are damaged you should get your money back (7) ________________. Choose a time when the shop is busy and make your complaint (8) ________________ but in a polite way. Take photos of the damaged goods, keep all receipts and guarantees (9) ________________ and make copies of any letters you have sent or received.

Seven days is (10) ______________________ long enough for the shop to reply so wait (11) __________________ before making a further complaint. If you are reasonable, you will (12) ________________ get a fair amount of money back.

Don't forget to keep a record of the words and expressions that you have learned, review your notes from time to time and try to use new vocabulary items whenever possible.

Comparatives & superlatives

Most adjectives with one syllable form the comparative and superlative by adding *-er* and *-est* to the end of the word,

Example: *tall - taller - tallest, warm - warmer - warmest.*

Many adjectives with two or more syllables, and adjectives ending in *-ed* and *-ing*, form the comparative and superlative using more and most before the adjective.

Example: *useful - more useful - most useful, tired - more tired - most tired*

BUT adjectives with two syllables that end in *-y* change the *y* into *i* and then add *-er* or *-est.*

Example: *easy - easier - easiest*

There are some irregular adjectives which use a completely different word for the comparative and superlative forms.

Example: *good - better - best.*

You can make negative comparisons by using *less* or *least* before adjectives of two or more syllables. For one-syllable adjectives you use *not as... as.*

REMEMBER: You can use a comparative to compare two things and to say that something is *nicer, more interesting* etc. than all the others in a particular group. You use the superlative to say that something is the *nicest, most interesting* etc. of all the ones in a particular group.

a. Write the comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives in the correct column below. The first three have been done for you as examples.

angry, cheap, beautiful, boring, clear, cold, comfortable, crazy, difficult, dirty,
energetic, filthy, frightening, high, long, nice, noisy, safe, serious, unhappy

(y) -ier / iest	-er / est	more / most
angry - angrier - angriest	*cheap - cheaper - cheapest*	*beautiful - more beautiful - most beautiful*

Comparatives & superlatives

b. Complete the sentences using the comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives in the list.

bad • big • crowded • delicious • fast • happy
interesting • rich • simple • warm

1. The weather is too cold in this country. I'd like to live somewhere ______________.
2. There were a lot of people in the train. It was ________________ than usual.
3. We had an awful time. It was one of the ________________ holidays in my life.
4. I am very late. What's the __________________ way of getting from here to the station?
5. We need a ____________________ flat. We don't have enough space here.
6. His job is quite boring. He would like to do something __________________.
7. Thank you. It was the ___________________ meal I've had for a long time!
8. Her father left her a lot of money. She is now one of the __________________ women in the country.
9. You looked depressed this morning but you look ___________________ now.
10. The instructions were very complicated. They could have been _______________.

---

c. Correct the mistakes in these sentences. Two of them are correct.

1. Mike's headache is badder today. ______________
2. Cars are more faster than they used to be. ______________
3. It is much hotter today. ______________
4. Last night I went to bed more early than usual. ______________
5. Ian is a more good player than me. ______________
6. My home cinema is moderner than yours. ______________
7. His daughter is as older as I am. ______________
8. Laptops are not as expensive as they used to be. ______________
9. My new boss is more friendlier than the old one. ______________
10. I prefer studying Italian. It's not as more difficult as German. ______________

Comparatives & superlatives

d. Look at the advertisements and complete the sentences below with the comparative or adjective forms of these adjectives: *cheap, early, late, new, old, small.* There are several different possible answers for some of the questions.

Chateaux Hotel

Ratings: 4 star

No of rooms: 35

Check-out time: 11.30am

Check-in time: 3.00pm

Year built: 1300

Amenities: Air conditioned, Babysitting, Balcony, Bar, Bath tub, Bathroom telephone, Fireplace, Hairdryer in room, Iron, In-room movies, Parking, Restaurant, Room service, Shower, Telephone, Toilet, TV, Cable TV

Room Rate Offered: Ranging from £606 to £656 for a suite

Best Lodge Hotel

Ratings: 3 star

No of rooms: 70

Check-out time: 11.00am

Check-in time: 2.00pm

Year built: 1905

Amenities: Alarm clock, Bar, Coffee maker, Free parking, Golf, Shower, Toilet

Room Rate Offered: From £60 to £74 for a standard room

Deluxe Hotel

Ratings: 4 star AA

No of rooms: 115

Check-out time: 11.00am

Check-in time: 12.00pm

Year built: 1999

Amenities: Adjoining rooms, Babysitting, Balcony, Bar, Bath tub, Bathroom telephone, Beauty salon, Car rental desk, Coffee maker, Coffee shop, Currency exchange, Games room, Gym, Fireplace, Hairdryer in room, Health club, Jacuzzi, Iron, In-room movies, Laundry service, Parking, Restaurant, Room service, Sauna, Shower, Secretarial service, Swimming pool, Telephone, Toilet, TV, Cable TV

Room Rate Offered: From £140 to £186 for a standard room

1. You can check out ____________ in the Chateaux Hotel than in the other two hotels but you can check in ____________ in the Deluxe Hotel.
2. The Chateaux Hotel is the ____________ and the ____________ of the three hotels.
3. The Deluxe Hotel is the ____________ of the three but it is not the ____________ .
4. The Best Lodge Hotel is not very modern but the Chateaux Hotel is much __________.

Compound nouns

Formation

A compound noun is made up of two words, which together make a new noun. The two words can be either two nouns, or an adjective and a noun, e.g. *tin opener* (= a tool that helps you open a tin), toothbrush (= a brush for cleaning your teeth), dining room (= the room where you eat meals).

One or two words?

Compound nouns are usually written as two words (e.g. *phone call*), but sometimes they are joined by a hyphen (e.g. *half-term*) or written as one word (e.g. *moonlight*). There are no rules for this, so it is best to check it in your dictionary.

Pronunciation

Compound nouns are normally stressed on the first part, e.g. *film star*, but sometimes the stress is on both parts, e.g. *fire engine*. Your dictionary shows the stress on compounds.

Your own compounds

You can often form new compound nouns by changing one part a compound form you already know.

Example: *film/rock/pop star, phone book/box/call.*

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a. Dictionary practice

1. Look up the word *headache* in your dictionary.
2. How many compound words from *head-* are there? ____________________
3. Are these written: (a) as one word; (b) with a hyphen; (c) as two words? __________

____

4. How many compounds can you form by using the second part: *-ache*? __________
5. Look up the word *fire* in your dictionary.
6. How many compound words are there? ____________________
7. Are these written: (a) as one word; (b) with a hyphen; (c) as two words? __________

____

8. Look up the word *grandfather* in your dictionary.
9. Is it formed from two nouns, or an adjective and a noun? ____________________
10. How many compounds from *grand-* are there? ____________________
11. Are these written: (a) as one word; (b) with a hyphen; (c) as two words? __________

____

12. How many compounds can you form by changing the first part *grand-* and using one of the second parts? ____________________

Compound nouns

b. Make compound nouns by matching words from the box on the left with words from the box on the right. Then write them under one of the topics below

baby • bank • body • boy • car
cash • cheque • ear • grand
income • parking • pedestrian
rain • sun • swimming • traffic

account • book • children • coat
costume • crossing • desk • friend
glasses • guard • lights • meter
park • rings • sitter • tax

THINGS WE WEAR	PEOPLE	ROADS	MONEY
______________	______________	______________	______________
______________	______________	______________	______________
______________	______________	______________	______________
______________	______________	______________	______________
______________	______________	______________	______________

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c. Use the compound nouns from above to complete the following sentences:

1. You have to pay ____________________ on your salary once a year. It depends on how much you earn.
2. They will come if they can find a _______________ to look after their one-year-old son.
3. When I am driving I always wear ____________________ if it is sunny.
4. Leave your car in the hotel ___________________ rather than in the street.
5. He always has the same problem at the end of each month: there is no money left in his ________________.
6. Don't forget to bring your _________________ with you. The beaches are fantastic here!
7. When the ________________ are red you must stop. Otherwise you may run into another car.
8. I always try to have the right amount of money to pay before I get to the ________________ when I am shopping.
9. She married again recently and has two ________________ now, a boy and a girl.
10. It's a good idea to take your ________________ with you; it's usually rainy this time of year.
11. He chose a pair of beautiful diamond ________________ as a birthday present for his wife.

12. The President and his family were accompanied by two of their ________________ when they arrived at the Opera House.

13. If you are going to park the car next to a ____________________ make sure you have the right money with you.

14. If you are on foot, it is easiest to cross the road at the ____________________.

15. My ____________________ gave me a bunch of red roses.

16. When he is travelling, he does not like to pay by cash, so he always has his ____________________ with him.

d. Create a new compound noun by taking a word (the first or the second part) from each compound below. Use your dictionary to check your answers.

Example: **watercolour** ***waterfall***

toothbrush ***paintbrush***

credit card ____________________

ticket office ____________________

girlfriend ____________________

traffic jam ____________________

sunshine ____________________

saucepan ____________________

dining room ____________________

e. Choose two or three common words and try to create your own compound nouns from them. When you have two or three possibilities, check in your dictionary to see if your words exist. You can start with the common words:

________________ paper

post ________________

________________ book

air ________________

Don't forget to keep a record of the words and expressions that you have learned, review your notes from time to time and try to use new vocabulary items whenever possible.

Conjunctions and connectives

You can use conjunctions to join two sentences, or two parts of a sentence. They help you to show the relationship / connection between the two parts of a sentence. Some basic conjunctions are:

after, although, and, because, before, but, if, or, so, when

If you want to make connections between words and phrases, you can use other connecting words such as:

also, as well, even, like, only, than, too

a. Use your dictionary and complete the tables with the missing words in order to show their function in a sentence. There may be more than one word for each function.

Conjunction	**Function**
and	tells you more
	makes a contrast
	tells you the result
	gives you a choice
	answers the question '*when?*'
	tells you something surprising
	makes a condition
	answers the question '*what happened first?*'
	answers the question 'why?'

Connecting word	**Function**
only	says that something is not very big or not very much
	makes a comparison
	is used after a comparative adjective or adverb
	says something is surprising or unusual
	says something is extra

b. Choose the right word to complete the sentence.

1. I stayed at home *and / after / or* watched television.
2. I usually drive to work *so / but / and* I went by bus this morning.
3. Do you want to go out *because / or / if* are you tired?
4. We love films *so / because / although* we often go to the cinema.
5. She sleeps *even / also / only* four hours every night.
6. I like Italian restaurants and my husband loves them as *well / even / only.*
7. I went to bed early *although / because / so* I was tired.
8. She did not get the job *if / because / although* she had the right qualifications.

Conjunctions & connectives

9. He works harder *even / than / like* everyone else in the office.

10. I will lend him the money *when / if / although* he agrees to return it in a month.

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c. Rewrite each of the following sentences so that it means the same as the sentence before it. Use the right conjunction.

1. I didn't know many people in the party but I had a very good time.
   I had a very good time at the party ________________ many people.
2. She had studied very hard and she passed her exams.
   She passed her exams ________________ very hard.
3. Listen carefully or you won't know what to do.
   You won't know what to do ________________ don't listen carefully.
4. We live in the same street. We hardly ever see each other.
   We hardly ever see each other ________________ in the same street.
5. He worked in a bookshop for two years. Then he went to university.
   He decided to go to university ________________ in a bookshop for two years.
6. The traffic lights went green. Then they crossed the road.
   They did not cross the road ________________ went green.
7. You have to speak more slowly or she won't be able to understand you.
   She will be able to understand you ________________ more slowly.
8. I didn't get very wet because I had an umbrella with me.
   I had an umbrella with me ________________ very wet.

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d. Fill in the gaps with *also, as well, even, like, only, than too,* Use each only once.

I really enjoy cooking and my husband likes cooking ________________. All my family like cooking. ________________ my ten-year-old son cooks dinner once a week. He cooks ________________ a real chef! ________________ my daughter doesn't like cooking at all. They say that I cook better ________________ my mother. I ________________ like to make my own bread and my own wine ________________!

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e. All the following sentences are about learning English. Complete them in a logical way.

1. I always write down words in my notebook because ______________________________

2. You should always have a dictionary when______________________________

3. You can practice speaking English ______________________________

4. You need to revise your notes well before ________________________

5. You can buy yourself a personal stereo so that ____________________

6. Many students are afraid to speak English although ________________

f. Read this text about the Open University and choose the correct word a, b, c or d for each space.

At the Open University, you get as much support as you personally need. 1) __________ you haven't studied for a while, we'll help you get started. And 2) ____________ if you have, you'll still be glad to know that help is always there for you. All you need have is an enthusiasm for your studies 3) ____________ a willingness to learn. We have 13 local offices around the UK 4) ____________ we will put you in touch with your nearest OU centre from the start. You'll 5) ____________ have a personal tutor who is a specialist in the subject you want to study. You can talk over the phone, face to face, via e-mail 6) ______________ computer conference. As the course progresses, you can meet and exchange ideas with other students 7) ____________. Your tutor will give you regular guidance and assessment 8) ____________ you will know how your studies are getting on and you will feel sure about how much you progress. Remember, 9) __________ you join the OU, you're never alone - more students register every year with the OU 0) ____________with any other UK university.

1.	a) But	b) If	c) After	d) So
2.	a) when	b) although	c) even	d) or
3.	a) and	b) so	c) also	d) than
4.	a) but	b) because	c) when	d) so
5.	a) although	b) also	c) when	d) only
6.	a) as well	b) only	c) even	d) or
7.	a) as well	b) even	c) than	d) after
8.	a) because	b) although	c) so	d) but
9.	a) before	b) when	c) even	d) like
10.	a) also	b) only	c) than	d) and

Countable / uncountable nouns

Countable nouns can have *a/an* or *the* before them. You can use them in the singular or the plural. They are usually followed by a plural verb e.g. *apples, shoes, stairs.*

Uncountable nouns cannot have *a/an* before them and you cannot use them in the plural. You can only use a singular verb with them e.g. *sugar, traffic, furniture.*

Some nouns can be countable with one meaning and uncountable with another.

Example: *a hair / hair, a fish / fish, a glass / glass*

Some / Any / Much / Many / A lot of / A few

You can use *some, any, many* and *a few* with plural countable nouns.

You can use *some, any* and *much* with uncountable nouns.

You can use *a lot of* with both plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns.

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a. Are the ***bold italic*** nouns in the sentences countable or uncountable? Write C or U next to them.

1. Are these ***oranges*** for you? Yes, I love eating ***fruit***. __________
2. Where can I put my ***luggage***? - Leave it on the ***shelf*** here. __________
3. My ***hair*** is getting very long. I need to get it cut. __________
4. There is a lot of ***information*** you can get from him. __________
5. Malcolm is looking for a new ***job***. He's been out of ***work*** for four months. __________
6. He never has enough ***money*** at the end of the month. __________
7. I am going to buy a lot of new ***furniture*** for my new ***house***. __________
8. Oh no! There is a ***hair*** in my ***tomato soup***! __________
9. I've had too many ***cups of coffee*** today. I'll have some ***fruit juice*** now. __________
10. The ***day*** was wet and dark in the morning but later we had lovely ***weather***. __________
11. Careful! There's broken ***glass*** on the floor. I've just dropped my ***glass*** by accident. __________
12. He caught a big ***fish*** at the lake. His wife will cook it with ***vegetables***. __________
13. I was in a hurry this morning. I didn't have time for ***breakfast***. __________
14. I had some interesting ***experiences*** while I was in Africa. __________
15. If you want to know the ***news*** you can read the ***paper***.

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b. Are these sentences correct? If not, correct the mistakes.

1. Could you give me some information about the school?
2. There is usually a better weather in the south of the country.

Countable / uncountable nouns

3. I had a lot of homework yesterday.
4. He gave me some very good advices.
5. All the furniture in the house are very old.
6. Are you making a progress with your driving lessons?
7. The news is not very good today.
8. I must find a new accommodation soon.
9. He does a lot of houseworks at the weekend.
10. I've got some sand in my shoe.
11. The taxi driver carried my luggages to the taxi.
12. I'd like fishes and chips for dinner.

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c. Put *a / an / the / much / many* where necessary.

1. It wasn't ______________ good idea to bring the children to the party.
2. She is looking for ______________ work in London.
3. I haven't got ______________ luggage with me. Just this bag.
4. I often go to him for ____________ advice. I haven't got ____________ experience with computers.
5. Cook ______________ spaghetti for 8 minutes. Then serve it with ______________ tomato sauce.
6. There are ___________ words I don't understand so I'll use ___________ dictionary.
7. I'll have ______________ omelette with ______________ mushrooms, please.
8. Peter is very busy these days. He hasn't got ______________ free time.
9. The bank was crowded. There were too ______________ people.
10. I had ______________ onion soup and ______________ bread roll for lunch.

d. All the nouns in this list are uncountable in English. Are they countable or uncountable in your language?

accommodation • countryside • furniture • information
money • news • scenery • traffic • transport

Now complete these sentences with a noun from the list above

1. It's best to use public ____________ to go to the city centre. You won't have a parking problem.
2. It is rather difficult to find cheap ____________ in central London. Why don't you stay with some friends?
3. Have you heard the __________ about Allison? She is getting married next week!
4. If you need some more ____________ about summer courses you should write to a few colleges in England.
5. We plan to buy a lot of new ___________ when we move into our own house.
6. They have just bought a house in the ____________ surrounded by the most beautiful ____________
7. He hasn't got much ____________ left in his bank account.
8. The new motorway is going to stop some of the heavy ____________ going through the city centre.

e. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first in each question.

1. My flat has central heating.

   There ____

2. Most newspapers have work advertisements.

   There ____

3. She is making good progress in her English.

   Her ____ getting better.

4. The weather is warm and sunny today.

   ______________________________________ warm and sunny day today.

5. The house didn't have any more room for the new furniture.

   There ____________________________ in the house for the new furniture.

6. I had some very depressing news today.

   The ____ very depressing.

Prefixes

Prefixes at the beginning of words can help you understand what the words mean. Sometimes words with prefixes have a hyphen, e.g. *half*-brother, sometimes they don't, e.g. *un*happy. Always use your dictionary to make sure.

Many prefixes are used to give adjectives, verbs or nouns a negative meaning.

Common such prefixes are: *dis-, il-, im-, in-, ir-, un-*.

Prefixes *dis-* and *un-* used with verbs can have two meanings: they can have a negative meaning, e.g. *like - dislike*, or they can mean the opposite of an action, e.g. *lock - unlock*.

Other prefixes can give verbs specific meanings, e.g. *mis-* (badly or wrongly), *over-* (too much), *re-* (again).

a. More than one prefix has the meaning of 'not' in English. Look at the examples below using *il-, ir-, im-, un-*. What do they tell you about the use of these prefixes? For example, what kind of words take the prefix *il-*?

1. It is ***illegal*** to serve alcohol to people under 16.
2. You can try and read the letter but his handwriting is almost ***illegible***.
3. His payments are very ***irregular***.
4. Her age is ***irrelevant*** if she can do the job.
5. People get very ***impatient*** when they drive in big cities.
6. It's ***impossible*** to do all this work in two hours.
7. My bedroom is often ***untidy***; I leave my clothes all over the floor.
8. We have had some ***unofficial*** meetings with people from the ministry.

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b. Use the right prefix to make these words opposite. Use your dictionary if necessary.

_____ agree
_____ employed
_____ visible
_____ lock
_____ regal
_____ regular
_____ formal
_____ honest
_____ dressed
_____ happy
_____ understand
_____ like

---

c. Answer these questions using the words above which have the same meaning.

1. She doesn't have a job, does she?

   No, she is ______________.

2. Your desk is always in a mess, isn't it?

   Yes, it is ______________.

3. He can never wait for longer than five minutes, can he?

   No, he is very ______________.

4. Driving too fast is in the city against the law, isn't it?

   Yes, it is ______________.

5. Didn't you understand the question correctly?

   No, I ______________.

6. You cannot see the entrance to the cave from here, can you?

   No, it is ______________.

7. Has she taken off her clothes?

   Yes, she is ______________.

---

d. Match the common prefixes on the left with their meaning on the right.

1.	ex- ______________________	a. again
2.	dis- ______________________	b. 50% of something
3.	half- ______________________	c. incorrectly
4.	in-, im-, il- ________________	d. not (usually with adjectives)
5.	mis- ______________________	e. not (usually with verbs)
6.	re- ______________________	f. not (usually with adjectives or verbs)
7.	un- ______________________	g. was but not now

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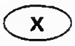
e. Use the prefixes above and the words in the box to make words which can complete the sentences correctly.

appear • comfortable • lock • organising • packed
possible • slept • understood • way • wife

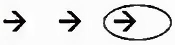
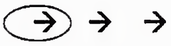
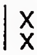
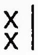
1. It was ______________ to sleep because of the noise.
2. She lives ______________ between Oxford and London.
3. Plastic seats are very ______________ in hot weather.
4. Many species of plants and animals ______________ every year.
5. My ______________ and her new husband live abroad.
6. She ______________ the instructions and answered two questions instead of three.
7. The department is in a terrible mess. It needs ______________.
8. He finally managed to ______________ the door and we were able to get inside.
9. We ______________ as soon as we got to the hotel and then we went to the beach.

Prepositions

You can use *at, on, in* to describe the place or position of something like this:

***at* a point/place: x *in* an area/space:**  ***on* a surface:**

These prepositions form pairs of opposites:

up	↑	**down**	↓
into		**out of**	
over/above		**under/below**	
in front of		**behind**	

Many verbs and adjectives are followed by certain prepositions. You should learn these as you meet them, e.g. *listen to, wait for, good at*

Some verbs have different meanings if they are followed by different prepositions. Always use your dictionary to check them.

Example: look *after*, look *for*, look *at*

a. Fill in the gaps with *at, on, in.*

1. I'll meet you _______________ the train station.
2. He is British but he lives _______________ Italy.
3. She sat _______________ the bed and read the letter.
4. I left my keys _______________ home.
5. There is a lot of snow _______________ the ground _______________ our street.
6. She is a nurse. She works _______________ the General Hospital.
7. They live _______________ a very nice house _______________ the end of the street.
8. Is there any milk _______________ the fridge?
9. Leave the books _______________ the desk, please.
10. Would you like to sit _______________ this table?

b. Underline the correct word(s) to complete the sentence.

1. Don't stand *in front of* / *over* me. I can't see.
2. We are flying *up* / *over* Paris now. Can you see the Eiffel Tower *behind* / *below* us?
3. My flat is on the first floor. There are two more floors *above* / *under* me.
4. I was driving *in front of* / *behind* a red car. I could see the rear number plate.
5. He took off his clothes and fell *into* / *out of* the water.
6. They began walking *up* / *over* the hill. They wanted to visit the castle at the top.

Prepositions

c. In the sentences below each verb is followed by a gap. Decide if you need to put a preposition or not. If yes, then fill in the gaps with the right preposition. You can use your dictionary.

1. She lived ______________ Paris when she was a young girl.
2. Please can you pass ______________ me the sugar?
3. What time does the ferry arrive ______________ the island?
4. The customer was very annoyed and asked ______________ the manager.
5. I am taking ______________ my driving test on Friday morning.
6. No one is allowed to enter ____________ the room before the end of the meeting.
7. What time did you get ______________ last night?
8. She likes listening ______________ classical music while she is studying.
9. They have not reached ______________ Oxford yet.
10. Will you take the dog ______________ a walk?
11. You can stay ______________ some friends until you find a place of your own.
12. Don't worry. I'll look ______________ your plants while you're away.
13. Someone has taken ______________ my mobile phone. I can't find it anywhere.
14. Put ______________ your scarf and gloves. It's very cold today.
15. If I'm a bit late, can you wait ______________ me?

d. This is what someone said to children who had just arrived at a camp. Choose the correct word A, B, C or D to fill in each gap.

"Welcome to Funway Sports Camp. Before you split (1) ________________ groups, let me give you some information (2) ______________ the plans for this week. During your time here you will take part (3) _________________ twelve different sports activities. (4) ____________ the mornings there is a planned programme, but we offer you a choice (5) _______________ afternoon activities. You need to sign a list before midday today, saying which sport you are interested (6) _____________ You will see the list of activities (7) _____________ the wall just as you come (8) ______________ the changing rooms. Now, clothes. You can wear your tracksuit (9) ______________ most sports but remember to bring shorts and a T-shirt as well in case it's hot. Make sure you have two pairs of sports shoes (10) ______________ you, too."

Prepositions

1.	a. from	b. into	c. out of	d. at
2.	a. for	b. to	c. about	d. of
3.	a. into	b. on	c. at	d. in
4.	a. On	b. In	c. At	d. From
5.	a. of	b. for	c. from	d. about
6.	a. about	b. in	c. for	d. after
7.	a. in	b. on	c. over	d. at
8.	a. on	b. up	c. below	d. out of
9.	a. with	b. for	c. in	d. about
10.	a. on	b. for	c. with	d. from

e. Answer these questions about yourself. Then ask another person the same questions to find out about him/her.

1. What are you afraid of? ______________________________
2. What are/were you good at school? ______________________________
3. What are you looking forward to? ______________________________
4. What did you get angry about last week? ______________________________
5. What are you proud of? ______________________________
6. What kind of books are you interested in? ______________________________
7. What different kinds of food are you used to eating? ______________________________
8. Do you belong to any clubs? ______________________________
9. What do you usually complain about? ______________________________
10. What kind of sports are you interested in? ______________________________

Suffixes

Suffixes are used at the end of words to form new words. They help you to change word class i.e. to form nouns from verbs or adjectives, etc. Some common noun suffixes are:

-ment, -(t)ion **→ to make nouns from verbs e.g.** ***improvement, education***

-ness, -ity **→ to make nouns from adjectives e.g.** ***happiness***

-er, -or, -ist **→ to make nouns from verbs or other nouns in order to describe people and their jobs e.g.** ***manager, writer***

-able, -al, -ful, -ible, -ive, -less, -ous, -y **→ to make adjectives from nouns or verbs e.g.** ***famous, cloudy, helpful***

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a. Match the nouns and adjectives on the left with their meanings on the right.

1. arrangement	a. a person who plays football (noun)
2. darkness	b. that seems never to end (adjective)
3. endless	c. quite sure that something will happen (adjective)
4. film director	d. the study of numbers and shapes (noun)
5. footballer	e. putting into an order (noun)
6. hopeful	f. no light (noun)
7. impressive	g. a person in charge of making a film (noun)
8. mathematics	h. a person who paints or draws (noun)
9. organisation	i. so good that it impresses
10. artist	j. a group of people who work together for the same purpose (noun)

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b. Make nouns from the verbs or adjectives in the list and write them in the correct column below

amuse • digest • discuss • enjoy • govern • happy • impress
inform • invite • measure • popular • prepare • protect • punish
responsible • revise • sad • state • suggest • televise

-ity	-ment	-ness	-(at)ion

Suffixes

c. Choose eight of the nouns from the previous exercise to fill in the gaps in the sentences below.

1. We had a ______________ about working hours in the meeting.
2. I mostly watch ______________ in the evening.
3. He needs to do his ______________ for the History exam tomorrow.
4. This coat doesn't give you any ______________ from the rain.
5. Could you give me some ______________ about the train times?
6. Can I make a ______________? Let's have pizza tonight.
7. Teachers usually have to do a lot of ______________ before each lesson.
8. I'm sorry but I'm not free this weekend. I have an ______________ to a party.

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d. Write down the name of the person who does these things.

1. sing ______________
2. employ ______________
3. farm ______________
4. dance ______________
5. direct ______________
6. art ______________
7. act ______________
8. manage ______________
9. drive ______________
10. train ______________

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e. The suffix *-ful* often means '*full of*' + the meaning of the adjective, and the suffix *-less* means '*without*' + the meaning of the adjective.

Which of these adjectives can form an opposite with *-ful*? Check them in your dictionary.

careless • endless • helpless • hopeless • painless • useless

Now use a *-less* adjective to describe these people or things. You can use some of the adjectives above or you can guess others. You can use the same adjective more than once.

1. He is a very bad driver. He is ______________________________
2. That girl is so stupid! She is ______________________________
3. This bottle opener doesn't work at all! It's ______________________________
4. This injection didn't hurt me. It was ______________________________
5. It seems that housework never ends. It's ______________________________

---

f. Use three *-ful* adjectives and two *-less* adjectives to describe yourself.

____

____

____

Word partners

Word partners or collocations are words that are very often used together in the English language. They can be very different in your own language so you need to learn them if you want to use English naturally. They can be combinations of:

Verbs and Nouns: *take a photo, make a noise*, etc.

Adjectives and Nouns: *strong coffee, heavy traffic*, etc.

Common adjectives can go together with many different nouns.

Adverbs and Adjectives: *terribly sorry, fully aware*, etc.

You can use adverbs which mean very before certain adjectives to emphasise their meaning.

Prepositions and Nouns: *by mistake, on holiday* etc.

It is best to learn these as *fixed expressions* as there are no rules why a particular preposition goes with a particular noun.

a. Match the verbs on the left with their partner nouns on the right. Use your dictionary if necessary.

VERBS		**NOUNS**
1. ask	______________	a. the bus
2. do	______________	b. the car
3. get off	______________	c. care
4. have	______________	d. a company
5. make	______________	e. exercise
6. run	______________	f. fun
7. start	______________	g. a mistake
8. surf	______________	h. a question
9. take	______________	i. the truth
10. tell	______________	j. the Internet

b. Fill in the gaps with the missing verbs. Be careful to use the right verb form.

1. It was very difficult to ___________ the car because there was a lot of snow on our street.
2. Please ______________ me the truth about what really happened.
3. You should ______________ more exercise and eat less, the doctor said.
4. 'See you soon Bob. Have a good trip and ______________ care!' my dad said.
5. She was ______________ the Internet for the best e-shopping websites.
6. He is finding it difficult to ______________ the company after his father's death.
7. The children ______________ a lot of fun playing with the dog.
8. If you don't understand something, you can ______________ a question.
9. You'll ______________ a mistake if you give him your phone number.
10. You should always wait for the bus to stop before you ______________.

Word partners

c. Write 2 more nouns that you can use with each of the adjectives below in order to make common collocations. Use your dictionary if necessary.

strong	**heavy**	**hard**	**dry**	**great**
tea	traffic	examination	weather	success
____________	____________	____________	____________	____________
____________	____________	____________	____________	____________

d. Fill in the gaps with a suitable adjective from the ones above.

1. He used to be a ____________ smoker but he managed to give it up easily.
2. There is a ____________ smell of burning. Is there a fire somewhere?
3. There was ____________ rain all day so they cancelled the concert.
4. I had a ____________ mouth and I was very hot. How I needed a drink!
5. We had a ____________ time in Rome. It was one of my best holidays!
6. Although he has lived in London for years, he speaks with a __________ northern accent.
7. With a bit of ____________ work and a lot of enthusiasm we can finish it in time.
8. 'Why don't we hire a car? - That's a ____________ idea!'
9. Let's have ____________ white wine with the starters.
10. It was a very ____________ decision for him to leave his job.

e. Use the adverbs in the box to replace *very* in the sentences below. Use your dictionary to find the right collocations.

absolutely • awfully • completely • highly • really • extremely

1. We should try the new Chinese restaurant. It is *very* recommended.
2. It is *very* difficult to work in these conditions.
3. Are you *very* sure that you have paid the water bill this month?
4. I am *very* sorry I am late, but there was a rail replacement bus service.
5. What's he doing? Is he *very* crazy?
6. I feel *very* hungry. Is there anything to eat?

f. Rewrite the sentences by replacing the italic words with a preposition + noun phrase. Use the words in brackets at the end of the sentence.

Example: **I took your keys *because I thought they were mine*** (mistake)
I took your keys by mistake.

1. There are two million people ***without a job***. (work)
2. He did all the work ***without any help from others***. (himself)
3. I can't answer the door now. I'm ***making a telephone call***. (phone)
4. She opened the box ***because she thought it was for her***. (mistake)
5. I met her yesterday ***but it was not planned***. (chance)
6. I am afraid I'm very busy ***right now***. (moment)

Words you may confuse

The same word can have more than one different meanings.

a. Look at the entry of the word *light* in your dictionary. How many different meanings does it have as a verb, as an adjective and as a noun?

light /laɪt/ *noun* **1.** brightness, the opposite of darkness ○ *I can't read the map by the light of the moon.* ○ *There's not enough light to take a photo.* **2.** a piece of electrical equipment which gives light ○ *Turn the light on – I can't see to read.* ○ *It's dangerous to ride a bicycle with no lights.* ○ *In the fog, I could just see the red lights of the car in front of me.* ■ *verb* to start to burn, to make something start to burn ○ *He is trying to get the fire to light.* ○ *Can you light the candles on the birthday cake?* ○ *He couldn't get the fire to light.* ○ *Light a candle – it's dark in the cellar.* (NOTE: **lights – lighting – lit** /lɪt/) ■ *adjective* **1.** not heavy ○ *I can lift this box easily – it's quite light or it's as light as a feather.* ○ *You need light clothing for tropical countries.* ○ *She's just been ill, and can only do light work.* **2.** pale ○ *He was wearing a light green shirt.* ○ *I prefer a light carpet to a dark one.* **3.** having a lot of light so that you can see well ○ *The big windows make the kitchen very light.* ○ *It was six o'clock in the morning and just getting light.* ◇ **to cast or throw light on something** to make something easier to understand ○ *The papers throw light on how the minister reached his decision.*

---

b. Look at the sentences and decide if the word *light* is a verb, a noun or an adjective in each one. Then decide which of the meanings shown above it has.

1. There is more light near the window. It's sunny today. ______________
2. Will you light the fire tonight? ______________
3. Please turn the light off before you leave the room. ______________
4. She has light brown hair and green eyes. ______________
5. They left early in the afternoon while it was still light. ______________
6. I can carry both bags; they are quite light ______________
7. The police hope that she may throw some light on the case. ______________
8. That car hasn't got its lights on. ______________

There are words that sound similar but they have a different meaning and a different spelling.

Example: *quiet / quite*

quiet /ˈkwaɪət/ *adjective* **1.** without any noise ○ *a house in a quiet street* ○ *I wish the children would be quiet. – I'm trying to work.* **2.** with no great excitement ○ *We had a quiet holiday by the sea.* ○ *It's a quiet little village.* ○ *The hotel is in the quietest part of the town.*

quite /kwaɪt/ *adverb* **1.** to some degree ○ *It's quite a long play.* ○ *She's quite a good writer.* ○ *The book is quite amusing but I liked the TV play better.* **2.** to a great degree ○ *You're quite mad to go walking in a snowstorm.* ○ *He's quite right.* ○ *I don't quite understand why you want to go China.*

---

c. Look at the two dictionary entries above and complete the following example sentences.

1. Please keep ______________. The baby is sleeping.
2. The film was ______________ interesting but the actors were very bad.
3. They found a table in a ______________ corner of the table.
4. Are you ______________ sure you want to go?
5. There are ______________ a few e-mails for you today.

Words you may confuse

There are words that have similar or related meanings but are used in a different way. It is a good idea to use your dictionary to check their use e.g. *lend/borrow, job/work*.

d. *Do, make, have* or *take*? Correct the mistakes in these sentences. Two of the sentences are already correct.

1. Has she done many mistakes? ____________
2. They did a lot of noise during the party. ____________
3. Can I take a photo of you? ____________
4. Are you making an exam tomorrow? ____________
5. We must do a decision soon. ____________
6. She always makes her washing at the weekends. ____________
7. I always have a shower when I get up. ____________
8. Why don't you have a taxi? It's late. ____________
9. Susan is making a baby in two months. ____________
10. Does he make his homework every day? ____________

e. Match the verbs on the left with the words on the right. All the verbs have to do with *talking*.

1. answer ________
2. ask ________
3. ask for ________
4. discuss ________
5. reply to ________
6. say ________
7. speak ________
8. talk about ________
9. talk to ________
10. tell ________

a. the bill
b. lies
c. Merry Christmas
d. many languages
e. a friend about your problem
f. building a new school in the village
g. someone to help you
h. the door
i. an e-mail
j. your problem with your friend

f. Choose the correct word in each of the following sentences.

1. If you *lose / loose* your passport you must tell your Embassy
2. She *fell / felt* and broke her arm.
3. The passport officer *checked / controlled* my passport.
4. Her husband is a very good *cook / cooker*. He used to be a chef.
5. Why don't you *bring / take* your boyfriend with you? We'd love to meet him.
6. Will you *borrow / lend* me your car for tomorrow?
7. It's a lot of hard *job / work* looking after children.
8. My father *learnt / taught* me to swim when I was four years old.
9. I haven't studied hard. I *expect / wait* I'll fail the exams.
10. The National Bank was *robbed / stolen* yesterday.
11. It's *quiet / quite* cold today. I *fell / felt* it this morning when I was waiting for the bus.
12. He *did / made* a lot of money when he worked in the cinema.
13. I *had / took* a burger with salad for lunch.
14. He managed to *brake / break* the world record again.
15. Can you *remember / remind* me to pay the water bill by the end of this month?

Modal verbs

Modal verbs are not like other verbs in English. They do not have different forms and they are always followed by a main verb, e.g. *I can play tennis and he can play* too.

They do not use *do* or *did* to form questions, negatives or short answers e.g. *He might not come tonight* NOT *He doesn't might* come *tonight.*

These are the basic modal verbs in English:

can, could, may, might, must, ought to, shall, will, would, should

You can also use *need to* and *have to* as modal verbs.

Each modal verb can have more than one meaning. Always use your dictionary to decide which meaning is used.

Example: I can play football. (know how to - ability)
Can I have a cup of tea, please? (I want - polite request)

---

a. Look at the dictionary entry of the modal verb *may*. How many meanings can you see?

may /meɪ/ *modal verb* **1.** it is possible ○ *If you don't hurry you may miss the train.* ○ *Take your umbrella, they say it may rain.* ○ *Here we are sitting in the bar, and he may be waiting for us outside.* **2.** it is allowed ○ *Guests may park in the hotel car park free of charge.* ○ *You may sit down if you wish.* **3.** asking questions politely ○ *May I ask you a question?* ○ *May we have breakfast early tomorrow as we need to leave the hotel before 8 o'clock?*

---

b. Decide which meaning of *may* is used in the following sentences.

1. May I use your phone? ____________________
2. I may be going to Italy in the summer. ____________________
3. You may only borrow books for two weeks. ____________________
4. I think I may have a cold. ____________________
5. You may be right. ____________________
6. It's getting dark. It may rain. ____________________

---

c. Match the sentences on the left with the use of the modal verbs on the right.

1. You must have a passport if you are travelling out of the country. _______ a. advice
2. Could you carry this bag for me? _______ b. not allowed
3. You have to be eighteen before you vote in the UK. _______ c. no need
4. Travellers should check the weather forecast before leaving. _______ d. impossible
5. Children needn't bring any food. There is plenty. _______ e. obligation
6. You mustn't park on a double yellow line. _______ f. permission
7. Students may leave their clothes in the changing room. _______ g. request
8. I can't get a ticket for the concert. They are all gone. _______ h. rule/law

---

d. Complete the sentences with a word from the list. Some of the sentences have more than one correct answer.

must • mustn't • should • shouldn't • have to • don't have to • may • might

1. If you feel tired you ____________ go to bed early.
2. You ____________ pay extra if your luggage is more than 20 kilos.
3. If you want to go climbing you ____________ buy some boots.

Modal verbs

4. 'Do you think Simon will come?' 'Who knows? He ____________ do'.
5. You ____________ worry about me. I'm alright.
6. You ____________ pay to join the college sports club. It's free.
7. All UK travellers to Brazil ____________ have a visa.
8. You ____________ go surfing if you don't know how to swim.
9. 'You ____________ start writing now' said the teacher.
10. If you have a heart problem you ____________ smoke.

---

e. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the correct modal verb and any other necessary words.

Example: It is essential for passengers get on board by 8.45am.
Passengers *must* get on board by 8.45am.

1. It is very important that you check in your luggage an hour before your flight.
   You ____________________________ your luggage an hour before your flight.
2. Smoking is not allowed in the doctor's waiting room.
   You ____________________________ in the doctor's waiting room.
3. It is necessary for all employees to learn to use a computer.
   All employees ____________________________ to use a computer.
4. It is a good idea to book a table in advance.
   You ____________________________ a table in advance.
5. We do not allow students to have visitors after 10.00pm.
   Students ____________________________ visitors after 10.00pm.
6. Customers are advised to ask for a receipt after paying the bill.
   You ____________________________ a receipt after paying the bill.
7. It isn't necessary to take your own towel to the hotel's swimming pool.
   You ____________________________ your own towel to the hotel's swimming pool.
8. Visitors are allowed to use the school's canteen.
   You ____________________________ the school's canteen if you are a visitor.
9. Passengers with return tickets are obliged to show them to the driver.
   If you have a return ticket you ____________________________ it to the driver.
10. It is essential to register in the office as soon as you arrive.
   You ____________________________ in the office as soon as you arrive.

---

f. Look at the short texts below. Work with a partner and tell each other what they mean. Use modal verbs.

Example: Please knock before entering
You must knock before you go in.

1. Nothing of value is left in this van at night. ____________________________
2. Please have ready exact fare for your journey. ____________________________
3. Dogs must be on a lead. ____________________________
4. No flight announcements. Please check the flight information screens. ____________
5. One tablet three times a day after meals. ____________________________

Phrasal verbs

A phrasal verb is a verb followed by one or two adverbs or prepositions.

Example: *wake up, get on with, look forward to*

The meaning of the phrasal verb is usually very different from the meaning of the verb on its own.

Example: *look after, give up*

A phrasal verb can have more than one meaning. You should always check the meaning in your dictionary, e.g. *pick up the phone / pick up a language*

Phrasal verbs are very common in English. Most of them are informal and used a lot in spoken English, e.g. *Did you* make up *that story*? (= did it come from your imagination?)

In your dictionary, phrasal verbs follow the entry of the main verb and are in alphabetical order.

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a. How many phrasal verbs can you form using these main verbs? Use your dictionary to help you.

come • give • hold • make • pull • run

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b. Look at the dictionary entry of the phrasal verb *get on*, and match the meanings with the sentences below.

get on *phrasal verb* **1.** to go onto a form of transport such as a car, bus, train or plane ○ *They got on the bus at the bank.* ○ *The policeman got on his bike and rode away.* **2.** to become old ○ *He's getting on and can't work as hard as he used to.* **3.** □ **to get on (well)** to progress well ○ *She's getting on well at university.* ○ *My son is getting on well in his new job – he has just been promoted.* **4.** to manage ○ *How's your new assistant getting on?* **5.** to be friendly with someone ○ *They don't get on at all.*

1. How are you getting on in your new job? ______________________________
2. I think we got on the wrong train. ______________________________
3. Did you know that Niki is not getting on with the new secretary? ____________
4. How old's Craig then? He must be getting on. ______________________________

---

c. Fill the gaps with the missing prepositions in order to complete the phrasal verbs in the sentences below. Use your dictionary.

1. I'll find __________ the name of the restaurant.
2. It took her a long time to get __________ her illness.
3. She is always nervous when the plane takes __________.
4. He told me to carry __________ until the traffic lights.
5. My alarm didn't go __________ and I overslept this morning.
6. He's fallen __________ with his lessons because he's training hard for the basketball game.
7. Can you deal __________ this order please?
8. She broke __________ the engagement two weeks before the wedding.
9. He was driving his new sports car very fast just to show __________.
10. Can you send __________ the doctor? Mum's not feeling well.

---

d. Fill the gaps with the missing verbs in order to complete the phrasal verbs in the sentences below.

1. Could you __________ after the baby for me while I go to the supermarket?
2. What time does your plane __________ off?
3. Prices have __________ up three times this year.

Phrasal verbs

4. I hope I'll ____________ through the exam next week.
5. Can you ____________ up the radio please? I can't hear it.
6. If you get the shirt in grey, it'll ____________ well with your trousers.
7. I'm afraid the printer has ____________ out of ink. You can't use it now.
8. I would ____________ up smoking if I were you. Your voice sounds terrible.
9. The gun ____________ off in the boy's hands while he was playing with it.
10. Can you hear that noise? Something's ____________ on next door.
11. If you don't remember his phone number ____________ it up in the phone book.
12. Maria is not ____________ on well with her landlady.
13. Where did you ____________ up that funny accent?
14. The police let him go but warned him to ____________ out of trouble .
15. This job is perfect for you. Don't ____________ it down.
16. The notice said:'____________ off the grass'.
17. 'Can you ____________ me through to Mr Potter's room please?' she asked the operator.
18. Can we ____________ off our meeting until next week? I am very busy this weekend.
19. ____________ out! There is a big truck coming your way!
20. ____________ up! We'll miss the plane.

---

e. Read A's remarks and questions and complete B's answers with suitable phrasal verbs. Use the verbs in the box. Use the verb *turn* twice.

hang • put • switch • take • tidy • turn (x 2) • wake

1. A: Your coat's on the floor. B: OK, *I'll hang it up*
2. A: Is Michael still asleep? B: Yes, I'll ____________________
3. A: Your desk is a horrible mess! B: OK, ____________________
4. A: This light is too bright. B: OK, ____________________
5. A: There's a good film on TV. B: OK, ____________________
6. A: Is your cigarette still burning? B: Yes, ____________________
7. A: Is the rubbish still in the kitchen? B: Yes, ____________________
8. A: This music is too loud. B: OK, ____________________

---

f. Complete the sentences so that they make sense.

1. I grew up ______________________________
2. Two men tried to break into ______________________________
3. I have to go to the garage to pick up ______________________________
4. As soon as she came in she took off______________________________
5. She promised to pay back ______________________________
6. I can't get over ______________________________
7. I asked him to sort out ______________________________
8. You can leave out ______________________________
9. He usually forgets to get off ______________________________
10. You can put on ______________________________

Verbs forms & verb patterns

Some verbs need to have another word (an *object*) after them: transitive verbs

Example: *to drop (something); to take (something)*

Some other verbs do not have an object after them: intransitive verbs

Example: *to stay; to yawn; to sneeze*

Sometimes a verb must be followed by other grammar words or patterns, like:

verb + object	**e.g. *Let's discuss the plan.***
verb + object + question word	**e.g. *He asked me where to find her.***
verb + object + infinitive	**e.g. *They told us to wait outside.***
verb + 'that'	**e.g. *I suggest that you go alone.***
verb + object + 'that'	**e.g. *She warned me that it was expensive.***

a. Can you describe the verb patterns in these sentences? Match the *bold italic* parts on the left with the verb patterns on the right.

1. He didn't ***tell me why*** she was leaving.
2. The receptionist ***confirmed my reservation***.
3. They ***insisted that*** we stay with them.
4. You could ***send her some flowers***.
5. Do you ***want me to leave*** the room?
6. Can you ***move*** please?

a. verb + no object
b. verb + object + infinitive
c. verb + object + question word
d. verb + object
e. verb + two objects
f. verb + that

b. Correct the mistakes in these sentences. Two of them are correct.

1. I would like that you leave.
2. Can I apologise my mistake?
3. Please explain me what to do.
4. He suggested me to tell the police about it.
5. I insist you to come.
6. Did you say that the bank was closed?
7. We discussed about my report at the meeting.
8. You never showed me how the DVD player works.
9. Can you persuade her coming to the party?
10. Please tell I am very busy.

c. Complete these sentences so that they make sense.

1. It was getting too cold in the room so I suggested ____________________
2. We had to read the book for homework and then discuss ____________________
3. If you don't understand the instructions, I will explain ____________________
4. She wasn't feeling well, so I advised ____________________
5. I didn't know the way but he showed ____________________

Verb forms & verb patterns

Some verbs are followed by another verb in an *-ing* form e.g. enjoy danc*ing*, avoid drink*ing*
Some verbs are followed by another verb in a *-to infinitive* form e.g. want *to stay*, hope *to be*....
Some verbs can be followed by either *-ing* or *-to infinitive* form e.g. like *doing/to do* something.

d. Choose the correct verb forms to complete the sentences.

1. She decided *to study / studying* abroad.
2. Have you finished *to use / using* the photocopier?
3. He hopes *to finish / finishing* his report by the end of next week.
4. Do you enjoy *to live / living* in the country?
5. I finally managed *to pass / passing* my driving test.
6. I asked him to carry my bags but he refused *to help / helping*.
7. Can you imagine *to work / working* on TV?
8. You should avoid *to drive / driving* in the city centre between 8.00am and 10.00am.
9. She promised *to let / letting* me know the results as soon as possible.
10. Did you remember *to buy / buying* him a present? It's his birthday tomorrow.

e. Complete this letter with the verbs in the box. Put them in the right form *-to infinitive* or *-ing*; use two of the verbs twice.

become • bring • change • come • drive (x 2) • learn
leave • let • meet • see (x 2) • slow • tell • write • work

Dear Charlotte,

Thank you for your lovely letter. It was great to hear from you. My news is that I've decided (1) ________________ jobs. I finish (2) ________________ at Thompsons in two weeks and I am starting with my new company on 1st April. Thompsons didn't want me (3) ________________ but Martins, the new company, offered me more money and more prospects for a career. I hope (4) ________________ a manager in less than a year.

By the way, I forgot (5) ________________ you that I'm learning (6) ________________. You see, I am going to drive a lot around the country and the company offered (7) ________________ me use one of their cars. It wasn't easy at first because I wanted (8) ________________ everything quickly. My teacher said I was a bit dangerous on the road and advised me (9) ________________ down. Now I even enjoy (10) ________________!

Well, I'm having a party on the 23rd and I'd love (11) ________________ you. Most people won't be there before 9.00 but if you feel like (12) ________________ earlier you're very welcome. And you must promise (13) ________________ your new boyfriend! I would really like (14) ________________ him.

I've got to stop (15) ________________ now and rush off to work.

Looking forward to (16) ________________ you on the 23rd.

Lots of love

Anne

Animals & pets

a, Put the names of these animals into the right column. Some of them can go into more than one column.

ant • bear • bee • butterfly • camel • cat • cow • dog
donkey • eagle • fly • giraffe • goat • goldfish • hamster
hen • horse • lamb • lion • monkey • mosquito • parrot
pig • rabbit • robin • sheep • spider • snake • tortoise

FARM ANIMALS	WILD/ZOO ANIMALS	INSECTS/BIRDS	PETS

b. Complete these sentences with a suitable animals from exercise a. above. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. ______________________ can eat leaves from tall trees.
2. ______________________ usually obey human commands.
3. ______________________ can imitate human speech.
4. ______________________ are large female farm animals kept to give milk.
5. ______________________ provide us with wool.
6. ______________________ make honey.
7. ______________________ change their skin several times a year.
8. ______________________ are large wild animals of the cat family.

c. Match each animal with its young.

ANIMAL			**YOUNG**
cow	•	•	piglet
hen	•	•	kid
goat	•	•	chick
pig	•	•	lamb
sheep	•	•	calf

d. Read the text about dogs as pets and fill the gaps with the right word A, B, C or D.

The right dog for you

Buying a dog is a very big responsibility and one of the (1) ____________ important decisions that any family has to make. A dog is for (2) ____________ and it will become your concern

Animals & pets

for the next ten years at least. Before you rush into getting one, consider first if and how it will fit into your lifestyle and what you can give it in return. Being a dog (3) ______________ can be extremely rewarding. But don't forget that your furry friend will need regular (4) ___________, feeding, grooming and most of all companionship. You must be ready to set aside some time every day to look after it and (5) ______________ with it.

When we (6) ______________ a dog into our family we want it to be liked by everyone who comes to our home, whether they are friends, our children's friends or visitors on business. We don't want our new family (7) ______________ to be annoying to us or anyone else either in the car or when we are (8) _______________ it for a walk in the street or in the countryside. Our dogs have to (9) __________________ good behaviour and we have to teach them. We should use a lot of repetition, we should watch out for instinctive behaviour which we must control, and we should teach the dog to trust us. We must try to understand (10) _____________ the dog's senses work and find a way to control them.

1. a. more b. very much c. most d. much
2. a. now b. living c. life d. always
3. a. buyer b. lover c. companion d. owner
4. a. exercise b. food c. game d. treatment
5. a. train b. play c. teach d. exercise
6. a. grow b. buy c. take d. own
7. a. animal b. member c. creature d. visitor
8. a. bringing b. getting c. taking d. letting
9. a. learning b. be c. educate d. behave
10. a. if b. when c. which d. how

e. Answer the following questions for yourself. Then discuss them with a friend.

1. Which of these would you choose as a pet? Why?

goldfish • hamster • kitten • puppy • monkey • rabbit • tortoise

2. Which of these animals do you think are most useful for humans. Why?

dog • cow • horse • hen • sheep • bee • elephant • camel

3. Which of these animals would you not like to meet? Why?

tiger • shark • snake • lion • spider • bat

British & American English

British English is spoken mainly in the United Kingdom while American English is spoken mainly in the USA. Although they are the same language, there are some differences in spelling, pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary.

Many common words we use or see every day are different in British and American English. Or the same word can have a different meaning.

You can use both British and American English for international communication. If you are taking a British examination, like KET or PET, you can use either British or American English but you should do it consistently.

In your dictionary you will find a lot of information about words that are used in American or British English with different meanings and words that are spelled differently. Most words are given only one pronunciation, which is acceptable in British and American English.

---

a. Which of the following words are British and which are American English? Write Br E or Am E next to each one.

apartment ______
autumn ______
biscuits ______
cab ______
candy ______
car park ______
chips ______
closet ______
cookies ______
elevator ______
fall ______
French fries ______
garbage ______
highway ______
lift ______
lorry ______
motorway ______
pants ______
parking lot ______
rubbish ______
semester ______
subway ______
sweets ______
toilet ______
trainers ______
trousers ______
truck ______
vacation ______
wardrobe ______

---

b. Complete this table.

British English	***American English***
______	candy
______	two weeks
chips	______
______	vest
petrol	______
pavement	______
______	sneakers
football	______
crisps	______

---

c. Look at these pairs of words. Which is the British spelling and which is the American spelling? Use your dictionary to make sure.

1. color - colour
2. traveler - traveller
3. dialog - dialogue
4. centre - center
5. meter - metre
6. license - licence
7. labor - labour
8. cancelling - canceling

British & American English

d. Which of the following words are pronounced differently in British and American English?

tomato

peach

schedule

ballet

zebra

bicycle

favour

rubber

e. Underline the correct word in the following sentences. First you have to decide if the speaker is using British or American English.

1. You can put your trainers in the *wardrobe / closet*.
2. Throw the garbage into the *trashcan / bin*.
3. You bake the *biscuits / cookies* in a baking pan for 30 minutes.
4. Lorries drive very fast on the *highway / motorway*.
5. We spent a *fortnight / two weeks* on a Greek island during our vacation.
6. Your *rubber / eraser* is next to the Scotch tape on your desk.
7. The new *semester / term* at her secondary school starts in a week.
8. I always leave the car in a car park and take the *underground / subway* to the centre.
9. Her apartment is on the fourth floor but she never uses the *elevator / lift*.
10. I try not to eat snacks like *sweets / candy* or crisps at the office.
11. You can see your *timetable / schedule* on the bulletin board.
12. This *waistcoat / vest* will look great with your new trousers.

f. The text below is written in American English. Rewrite it using British English.

It was a warm day in the fall. I had been driving along the freeway since eight in the morning. Now it was getting near lunchtime and I needed to fill up the car and get something to eat. So I drove towards the nearest town, left the car in a parking lot by the highway and took a cab to the center. I started walking around and it was getting quite hot. Then I saw a nice little diner with tables out on the sidewalk. I had a hamburger with salad and French fries and drank a cool beer. I started talking with a truck driver who told me where to find a gas station. I thanked him and looked for a phone booth to call my wife. It was really a nice break.

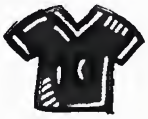
Clothes

a. All the words in the box describe things we wear. Write them in the correct column. Use your dictionary. Some of them can go into more than one column.

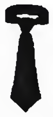
belt • boots • cap • cardigan • coat • dress • earrings
gloves • jacket • jeans • jumper • hat • overalls
pyjamas • ring • sandals • scarf • shirt • shoes
shorts • skirt • socks • suit • sunglasses • sweater
t-shirt • tie • tights • tracksuit • trainers • trunks • vest
waistcoat • watch

HEAD	CHEST	LEGS	FEET	WHOLE BODY	ACCESSORIES

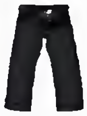
b. Use some of the words above to label these pictures.



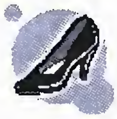
1. ______________



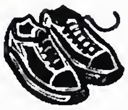
2. ______________



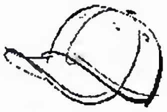
3. ______________



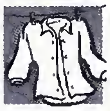
4. ______________



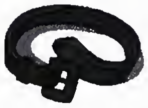
5. ______________



6. ______________



7. ______________



8. ______________

Clothes

c. How many combinations can you make from the words below?

Example: warm leather gloves

			belt
			boots
			gloves
			coat
	warm	woollen	jacket
	thick	cotton	scarf
a	long	silk	necklace
	short	leather	t-shirt
	thin	silver	socks
		gold	tie
			earrings
			skirt
			trousers

d. Fill in the gaps with a verb in the box in the right form. You can use some verbs more than once.

get changed • get dressed • get undressed • put on
take off • try on • wear

1. 'Should I ______________ ?' I asked. 'Not completely' said the doctor, 'Just ______________ your shirt.'
2. After a quick shower she ______________ and had a cup of coffee. It was a little cold, so she ______________ her coat before she left home.
3. I wanted to ______________ a nice blue jacket I saw in the shop window. But it looked a bit small. Then the shop assistant noticed that I was ______________ a thick sweater. So I ______________ my sweater and the jacket felt very comfortable.
4. You'd better ______________. You can't ______________ your office suit to the party!
5. She got home very late. She ______________ her raincoat, threw it on the floor, ______________ and went straight to bed.

e. Write down:

1. five things that only women usually wear: ______________
2. five things that men and women usually wear: ______________
3. five things you don't like wearing: ______________
4. five clothing items you have in your wardrobe: ______________

Communications

a. Write the words in the box into one or more of the columns below. Each column describes a way of communication.

channel • daily • dial • e-mail address • envelope • headlines
address • journalist • inbox • keyboard • message • mouse
mobile • phone book • phone number • postbox • postcode
post-it • remote control • satellite dish • screen • stamp
the ten o' clock news • weather forecast

LETTERS/MEMOS	TELEPHONE & FAX	E-MAIL	NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES	TV & RADIO

b. Look at the newspaper headlines. What kind of news are they? Choose from the list below. The first one has been done for you.

a. sports news b. business news c. book review d. world news e. home news f. feature

1. GOVERNMENT TO CLOSE 2,000 POST OFFICES c. home news

2. AMERICA TO SEND IN MORE TROOPS ______

3. TIME TO SPRING CLEAN YOUR BUSINESS ______

4. FOOTBALL AROUND THE WORLD ______

5. PAPERBACK: NORMANDY BY PATRICIA FENN ______

6. HOW FAR WILL YOU GO TO BUY A HOME? ______

Communications

c. Match the TV & radio programmes on the left with their descriptions on the right.

1. International news	__________	a. Football cup final.
2. Nature programme	__________	b. Pedro decides to marry Sonia
3. Quiz show	__________	c. Reports from all over the world
4. Soap opera	__________	d. Film of elephants in Africa
5. Sports programme	__________	e. The prize for correctly answering all the questions is £1m

d. Fill in the gaps in the phone conversations below. Use these verbs of phrases. You will need to put them into the right form.

speak • call • leave • put through • is that • be afraid
be back • give • return • have got • get through

1. A: Good morning. Denton Electronics

B: Oh good morning. Could I __________ to Mr Clark, please?

A: Who's __________ please?

B: My name is Paula Marsden. Mr Clark tried to __________ to me earlier but I was out of the office. So I am __________ his call.

A: Right, Madam. I'll __________.

2. A: Hello?

B: Hi. __________Maria?

A: No. I __________ Maria is not here at the moment.

B: Oh. Do you know when she'll __________?

A: No, I'm not sure.

B: OK then. Could I __________ a message for her?

A: Yes, of course.

B: Could you ask her to __________ me a ring later this evening?

A: Sure. What's your name?

B: I'm Julie. We are in the same English class. She __________ my number.

A: Right Julie. I'll tell her.

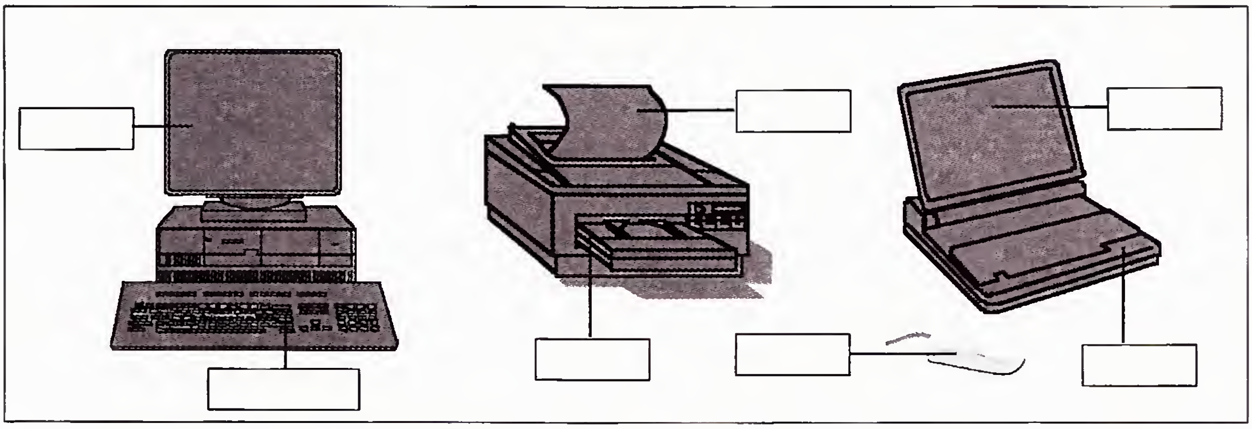
B: Thank you. Bye.

A: Bye.

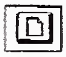
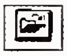
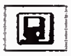
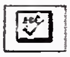
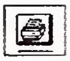
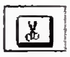
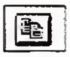
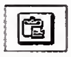
Computers, e-mail & the internet

a. Use the words in the box to label the pictures below. They are all about computers.

monitor • screen • keyboard • mouse • laser printer • laptop • printer paper



b. You can do different things by clicking your mouse on different icons on your computer screen. Match the symbols with their meanings.

1. 	a. cut
2. 	b. copy
3. 	c. open a new document
4. 	d. save
5. 	e. print
6. 	f. open an existing document
7. 	g. paste
8 	h. check spelling

c. Complete these common computer-related words.

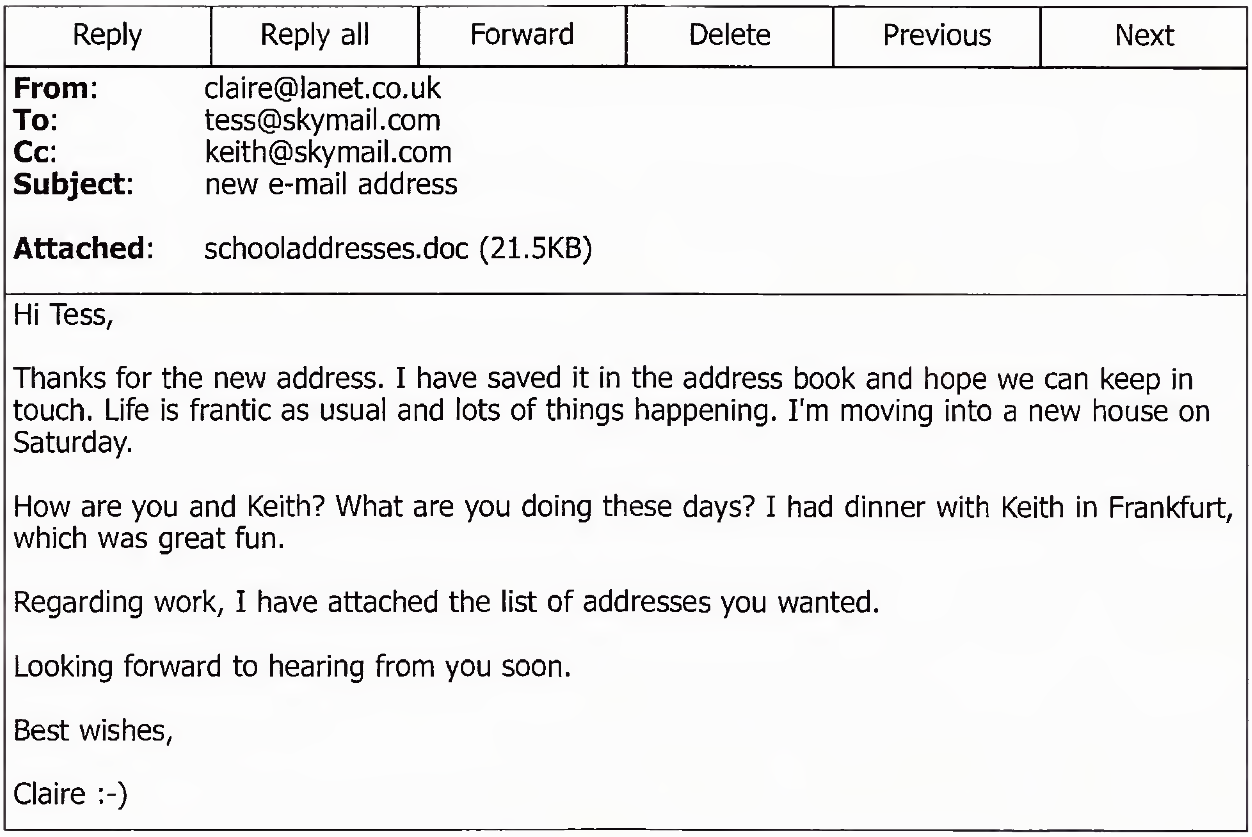
1. hard ______________
2. laser ______________
3. lap ______________
4. ______________ net
5. key ______________
6. ______________- line shopping
7. web ______________
8. ______________-ROM
9. ______________ drive
10. ______________ on / off
11. desk-top ______________
12. e-______________
13. net ______________

Computers, e-mail & the internet

d. Answer these questions for yourself. Then ask someone else.

1. Do you have a computer at home? What type? ____________________
2. Do you use computers at work/school? What for? ____________________
3. Do you find most computers easy to use? ____________________
4. Do you use e-mail? What for? ____________________
5. Do you think the Internet can help you to learn more? ____________________

e. Look at this e-mail and answer the following questions



From: claire@lanet.co.uk
To: tess@skymail.com
Cc: keith@skymail.com
Subject: new e-mail address

Attached: schooladdresses.doc (21.5KB)

Hi Tess,

Thanks for the new address. I have saved it in the address book and hope we can keep in touch. Life is frantic as usual and lots of things happening. I'm moving into a new house on Saturday.

How are you and Keith? What are you doing these days? I had dinner with Keith in Frankfurt, which was great fun.

Regarding work, I have attached the list of addresses you wanted.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Best wishes,

Claire :-)

1. Where do you write the e-mail address of the person you are sending an e-mail to?

____

2. What is the e-mail address of the sender of this e-mail?

____

3. Is anyone else going to receive a copy of this e-mail? What's his/her e-mail address?

____

4. Can you see a few words that say what the e-mail is about?

____

5. Is the sender happy or unhappy? How does he/she express it?

____

6. Is there another computer file attached to this e-mail?

____

Education

a. All the words below describe objects you can find in a classroom. Use some of them to label the pictures below.

board • CD-ROM • chalk • computer • desk • drawing pin
file • glue • notebook • noticeboard • pencil • rubber • ruler
satchel • scissors • textbook • timetable • whiteboard marker

1. ________ 2. ________ 3. ________ 4. ________ 5. ________ 6. ________ 7. ________

b. Complete these pairs of words. You usually find them together in the classroom. One has been done for you.

1. student + t eacher
2. chair + d ____________
3. marker chalk + b ____________
4. drawing pin + n ____________

c. Match the subjects on the right with the topics on the left. One has been done for you.

Architecture •	• a. the First World War
Art •	• b. human bones
Business Studies •	• c. swimming
Chemistry •	• d. drawing
Geography •	• e. light and heat
Information Technology •	• f. $4^2 = 16$
History •	• g. governments of the world
Languages •	• h. Latin American countries
Maths •	• i. computers
Medicine •	• j. design of buildings
Physical Education •	• k. H_2O
Physics •	• l. the one-minute manager
Politics •	• m. French grammar

d. Which of the subjects above do you normally study at university and not at school?

Education

e. The words in the box are all about student life. Match them with their explanations below.

degree • full-time course • lectures • term • sports centre • student card

1. where several different sports can be played ______________________________
2. something you can use to prove that you are a student ______________________________
3. the qualification you get at the end of university ______________________________
4. studying all day from Monday to Friday ______________________________
5. teachers at university ______________________________
6. part of the student's year ______________________________

---

f. Read the information about an English language course and choose a, b, c or d to fill the gaps.

If you are an adult aged 18 or more you are welcome to (1) ______________ our International Summer Course in English Language. We (2) _____________ the course between Saturday June 29th and Saturday August 17th. You can enrol for a course of two weeks or more at any time during this period. The course will take place on the premises of one of the oldest (3) _______________ in Oxford University. It stands in the centre of the University area and has two hundred and ninety undergraduates and one hundred and sixty graduate students during the (4) _____________ year.

During the course you will (5) _____________ fifteen classroom hours per week learning English as a foreign language. You will also have an hour session per week (6) ______________ British culture and history. There will be a maximum of twelve students per class. On the first Monday of the course we will (7) _______________ you a test and interview in order to place you in an appropriate level of class.

During the course you will be given all the teaching material and you will be able to (8)________________the college's Internet facilities You will mostly practice your speaking and listening (9) _____________ while your class teacher and the director of studies monitor you on an individual basis. When you complete the course successfully you will receive a (10) _____________ of attendance.

1.	a. take	b. have	c. study	d. learn
2.	a. participate	b. attend	c. offer	d. start
3.	a. colleges	b. schools	c. universities	d. classrooms
4.	a. school	b. calendar	c. academic	d. teaching
5.	a. access	b. learn	c. be	d. have
6.	a. learning	b. studying	c. teaching	d. practising
7.	a. give	b. write	c. take	d. pass
8.	a. practice	b. borrow	c. use	d. join
9.	a. ability	b. skills	c. knowledge	d. results
10.	a. degree	b. diploma	c. licence	d. certificate

Entertainment

a. Write the words in the box into the right column. Some of the words can go into more than one column.

actor • artist • band • cartoon • classical • composer
concert hall • director • exhibition • film • gallery • guitar
musical • musician • novelist • opera • orchestra
rock group • painter • play • poetry • pop group • producer
sculpture • singer • songwriter • stage • violin

MUSIC	ART	LITERATURE	CINEMA	THEATRE

b. Match the word/phrases in the two columns.

THINGS TO SEE/GO TO			PLACES TO GO
1. paintings	•	•	a. concert hall
2. a concert	•	•	b. a museum
3. a film	•	•	c. an art gallery
4. an opera	•	•	d. a cinema
5. an exhibition	•	•	e. an opera house
6. a play	•	•	f. a theatre

c. Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box in the right form.

appear • go to • listen to • play • read • sing • see • watch

1. Do you prefer to ____________ the cinema or ____________ TV?
2. Did Brad Pitt ____________ in Mission Impossible?
3. She likes to ____________ classical music when she wakes up.
4. I went to ____________ the Lord of the Rings. Now I want to ____________ the books.
5. They ____________ in front of 6,000 people who had come to ____________ their favourite rock group.
6. The pop star could dance very well but he couldn't ____________. We could hardly hear him.
7. The orchestra ____________ Beethoven's ninth symphony.

Entertainment

d. Read the sentences about these famous people. What are/were they?

1. Mozart wrote a lot of symphonies. He was Austrian. ______________________
2. Shakespeare wrote a lot of plays. He lived in England in the 16th century. __________
3. Steven Spielberg has made very popular films like *ET, Jurassic Park*, and *Jaws*. __________
4. Britney Spears is American and has made some very successful song albums. __________
5. Picasso painted pictures. His most popular work was *Guernica*. ________________
6. Elizabeth Taylor was born in Britain, lived in Hollywood and played *Cleopatra*. ________

e. Match the descriptions of the books below with one of the types of books

1. a cookery book	•	•	a. Some children are frightened by a ghost
2. a travel book	•	•	b. A girl falls in love with her teacher
3. a history book	•	•	c. It's a made up story set in the past.
4. a horror story	•	•	d. It's called 'How to cook the best pasta'.
5. a detective story	•	•	e. It's about a real journey to the Amazon.
6. a romantic novel	•	•	f. It's about the Olympic Games.
7. a science fiction story	•	•	g. It's called 'Lions in the Jungle'
8. a book about animals	•	•	h. It describes how the police catch a murderer.
9. a book about sports	•	•	j. It's about Napoleon's last days.
10 a historical novel	•	•	k. It's about aliens living with people.

f. Answer the following questions about yourself. Then ask a friend.

1. What is your favourite kind of entertainment? ______________________
2. Who is your favourite film star? ______________________________
3. Do you enjoy watching horror films? Why (not)? ____________________
4. What do you like to read most? ______________________________
5. How much does a cinema ticket cost in your country? ________________
6. Is your country famous for any particular kind of entertainment? __________
   If so, what is it called? ______________________________

Environment

a. What can you see around you in the countryside or in the town? Write a C or a T next to these words to indicate which you mostly find in the countryside and which in a town.

1. bank
2. bush
3. car park
4. cottage
5. farm
6. fields
7. forest
8. grass
9. hedge
10. hills
11. lake
12. library
13. museum
14. path
15. pebble
16. river
17. sand
18. sea
19. shops
20. stream
21. town hall
22. valley
23. wild flowers
24. waterfall

---

b. What can you do in the countryside? Match the verbs or phrases on the left with the 'countryside' words on the right.

1. go skiing	•	•	a.	in the sea
2. have a picnic	•	•	b.	up the mountainside
3. hear	•	•	c.	the flowers
4. go swimming	•	•	d.	pebbles
5. smell	•	•	e.	by the lake
6. pick up	•	•	f.	the wind blowing
7. walk	•	•	g.	down the slope
8. climb	•	•	h.	in the forest

---

c. Match the names of places on the left with the words on the right to make true sentences.

1. The Alps	*is / are*	•	•	a.	a continent
2. The Mediterranean	*is / are*	•	•	b.	a country
3. Italy	*is / are*	•	•	c.	a desert
4. The Nile	*is / are*	•	•	d.	a forest
5. The Atlantic	*is / are*	•	•	e.	a group of islands
6. Africa	*is / are*	•	•	f.	a jungle
7. The Bahamas	*is / are*	•	•	g.	an island
8. The Sahara	*is / are*	•	•	h.	a mountain
9. Everest	*is / are*	•	•	i.	a mountain range
10. The Black Forest	*is / are*	•	•	j.	an ocean
11. The Amazon	*is / are*	•	•	k.	a river
12. Cyprus	*is / are*	•	•	l.	a sea

Environment

d. Look at the words below and decide which are good or bad for the environment. Put a tick (✓) or a cross (✗) next to each one of them.

acid rain ( )
recycled paper ( )
litter ( )
solar panels ( )
traffic jam ( )
bicycles ( )
global warming ( )

factories ( )
bottle banks ( )
sprays ( )
conservation ( )
chemicals ( )
ozone layer ( )
exhaust fumes ( )

---

e. What should or shouldn't we do in order to protect the environment? Use the verbs in the box to complete the two columns below.

cut down • destroy • plant • protect • recycle • save
throw away • waste

WE SHOULD	WE SHOULDN'T
____________ tropical rainforests	____________ energy
____________ more trees	____________ plastic bags
____________ paper	____________ trees
____________ endangered species such as pandas	____________ forests

---

f. Use the words in the box to complete the text about the environment.

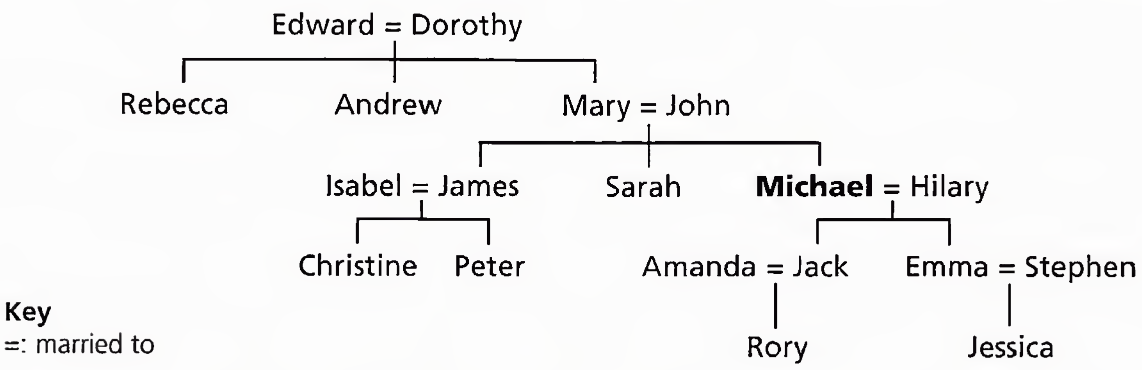
climate • fossil fuels • energy • gas • global warming • oceans
planet • poorer countries • sources of energy • storms

As we enter the 21st century one third of the people on the (1) ____________ cannot use electricity for basic needs such as lighting or cooking. One of the most serious problems today is to get people clean and reliable (2) ____________ so that they can have clean water, health care facilities, heating and lighting. (3) ____________, which is caused by burning fossil fuels, threatens people's lives around the world. The world's poorest people use very little of the world's oil, coal and (4) ____________ but they will suffer most from floods and (5) ____________ if no action is taken. Whole countries near the Indian and Pacific (6) ____________ are threatened by flooding as the sea level rises.

If we are going to stop the earth's (7) ____________ getting out of control, we should stop using most of the world's (8) ____________ such as coal, oil and gas to produce energy. It's time to change to alternative sources of energy, like using the (9) ____________ of the wind and the sun, both at home and all around the world. We mustn't forget that (10) ____________, where 80% of the world's people live, cannot afford oil, coal and gas.

Family & relations

a. Look at the family tree below. Imagine you are Michael and, using the words in the box, describe what relationship these people have to you.


Edward = Dorothy
Rebecca
Andrew
Mary = John
Isabel = James
Sarah
Michael = Hilary
Christine
Peter
Amanda = Jack
Emma = Stephen
Rory
Jessica
Key
=: married to

niece • granddaughter • grandmother • sister • son • grandfather
grandson • mother • uncle • father • aunt • nephew • daughter
brother • wife

1. Mary - She is my ____________________
2. Edward - He is my ____________________
3. Jessica - She is my ____________________
4. Rebecca - She is my ____________________
5. Emma - She is my ____________________
6. Dorothy - She is my ____________________
7. Jack - He is my ____________________
8. John - He is my ____________________
9. Hilary - She is my ____________________
10. Andrew - He is my ____________________
11. Sarah - She is my ____________________
12. Rory - He is my ____________________
13. Peter - He is my ____________________
14. James - He is my ____________________
15. Christine - She is my ____________________

b. Fill the gaps with the missing words or phrases.

old friend • divorced • first name • get a divorce • get married
have a baby • only child • single • single parent family • surname

1. When you are born, your family gives you a ____________, like *Mary* or *James.*
2. John is just a(n) ____________. We haven't seen each other for 10 years.
3. We grew up in a(n) ____________ family. Our mother never lived with us.
4. She is pregnant. She's going to ____________ next July.
5. He is ____________ now but he still sees his ex-wife.

Family & relations

6. We're engaged and planning to ____________ in the summer.

7. Their marriage has too many problems. They are going to ____________ .

8. I am a(n)____________ I have no brothers or sisters.

9. Both my sisters are married with children but I am still ____________.

10. Her first name is Anne, but I don't know her ____________.

---

c. Match the beginnings with the right ending to make logical sentences about Francesca's life.

1. Francesca was born	•	•	a. for six months
2. She grew up	•	•	b. her village to work at the local hospital
3. Her first boyfriend	•	•	c. with another student doing medicine
4. She went out with him	•	•	d. in her late twenties
5. She went to University	•	•	e. as soon as she got her degree
6. She fell in love	•	•	f. in a car accident.
7. They got married	•	•	g. in 1968
8. She had a baby	•	•	h. once she had finished school
9. Her husband was killed	•	•	i. was Mario, a boy from school
10. Francesca went back to	•	•	j. in a small house by the sea.

---

d. Answer these questions about yourself.

1. What is your first name? ____

2. Do you have a middle name? ____

3. Are you an only child? ____

4. Who is your best friend? ____

5. What is your surname? Is that common in your country? ____________________

6. Have you got any colleagues or close friends who speak English? ______________

Food & drink

a. Look at the foods in the box and put them into the right column. Use your dictionary to check their meaning.

apples • bananas • bacon • ham • beetroot • beans • biscuit
cauliflower • carrot • cherry • chicken • chocolate cake • duck
fruit salad • grapes • ham • cream • lamb • lemon
melon • mushrooms • onions • oranges • pepper • pork
potato • salmon • sardines • sausages • steak

MEAT	FISH	FRUIT	VEGETABLES	DESSERT

b. How many fruit and vegetables can you find in this puzzle? The words may be horizontal, vertical or diagonal.

S	T	O	R	E	T	G	R	A	P	E
P	E	P	P	E	R	A	N	N	I	S
E	L	M	O	T	I	R	U	E	N	T
C	A	U	L	I	F	L	O	W	E	R
A	N	S	T	R	C	I	T	H	A	A
R	O	H	B	E	O	C	H	S	P	W
R	A	R	E	N	O	P	A	N	P	B
O	G	O	I	W	E	E	S	O	L	E
T	R	O	D	A	P	A	D	I	E	R
I	N	M	R	E	S	C	U	F	O	R
M	E	L	O	N	C	H	E	R	R	Y

Food & drink

c. Which is the odd one out in each of these groups? Why?

1. salmon	veal	beef	lamb	________
2. yoghurt	cheese	egg	ice cream	________
3. beans	mushroom	cauliflower	peach	________
4. chicken	duck	pork	turkey	________
5. tea	orange juice	coffee	beer	________

d. You usually buy food and drink in containers e.g. *packets*, *jars* etc. Match the food and drink words on the right with their containers on the left. Some can be linked with more than one container.

1. some bottles of ________
2. a bag of ________
3. some cans of ________
4. a carton of ________
5. a jar of ________
6. a packet of ________

a. beer,
b. chewing gum
c. coffee,
d. Coke
e. fish,
f. flour,
g. honey
h. jam
i. milk
j. olive oil
k. orange juice
l. pears
m. rice
n. spaghetti
o. sugar
p. sweets
q. tea
r. water,
s. wine

e. Answer these questions to find out about your eating habits. Then ask one or two other people.

1. Do you usually fill your plate up with too much food? ________
2. Do you drink many fizzy drinks like Coca Cola or Sprite? ________
3. Do you have snacks lie cakes, biscuits or chocolate? ________
4. Do you often eat at a fast food restaurant? ________
5. Do you enjoy eating foods like chips, crisps and peanuts? ________

Use the following scores to find out if you eat healthily.

YES/OFTEN = 3 SOMETIMES = 2 HARDLY EVER = 1 NEVER = 0

HOW DID YOU SCORE?

12 or more: Perhaps you are eating too much of the wrong kind of food!
6 -10: You are generally careful about what you eat.
0 - 5: Are you going hungry?

f. This is part of a letter you received from your English friend Chris.

I usually have cereal and milk for breakfast and a sandwich or a salad for lunch. At about seven o'clock I have dinner with my mum. And at the weekends I eat out with my friends.

Now write a letter to Chris, telling him about your eating habits.

____

Free time, leisure and hobbies

a. Put these words/phrases into the right column. The columns describe different types of leisure activities and hobbies. Some of the words/phrases can go into more than one column.

antiques • board games • camping • cards • chess
listening to CDs • coins • cooking • DIY • gardening
hiking • hunting • jogging • painting • photography
playing the violin • playing computer games • reading
rock climbing • scuba diving • stamps • surfing the internet
tennis • watching DVDs • window shopping

ACTIVITIES AT HOME	OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES	THINGS PEOPLE COLLECT	CREATIVE HOBBIES

b. Read what these people say about their favourite hobbies and activities and decide which is their hobby. Choose from the ones above.

1. I like looking around in my favourite shops, although I don't usually buy anything.
2. I really enjoy preparing exotic dishes and I usually try new ideas. I feel very proud when people want to have more.
3. I try to practice every day but it disturbs my neighbour too much. You see, I have to play the same thing over and over again.
4. It's a very useful hobby for people like me who have a house but don't want to spend too much money. Actually, I do a better job than many professionals.
5. I don't really like going to the gym. I needed something that would help me keep fit but something that I can do whenever I like. So I usually go early in the morning before going to work.
6. I love watching a good film, especially the ones with my favourite actors. But I prefer to do it in the comfort of my own home.
7. I normally use colour but sometimes you get a better effect with black and white. It depends on the subject.

Free time, leisure and hobbies

c. Match the verbs on the left with the hobbies on the right. Add one or two more words of your own to describe more activities.

1. make •
2. collect •
3. do •
4. go •
5. play •
6. watch •
7. read •
8. listen to •

• a. cards, __________, __________.
• b. classical music, __________, __________.
• c. old movies, __________, __________.
• d. furniture, __________, __________.
• e. gardening, __________, __________.
• f. fishing, __________, __________.
• g. coins, __________, __________.
• h. comics, __________, __________.

d. What equipment do you need to do your favourite free-time activity? Choose words from the box for the following people.

balls • brush • hammer • material • nails • needle • net
olive oil • paint • pasta • pins • racquet • saucepan • scissors
seeds • spade • tomatoes • watering can

1. I am going to make a dress to wear at the party next week.
2. I am going to work in the garden for an hour.
3. I am going to cook dinner for my friends.
4. I am going to decorate my bedroom and put up some bookshelves.
5. I am going to play a game of tennis.

e. Answer these questions about yourself. Then ask someone else.

1. What's your favourite free-time activity? Why? ______________________________
2. What equipment do you need to do it? ______________________________
3. Have you got a hobby? What is it? ______________________________
4. Is it an expensive hobby? ______________________________
5. Why do you like it? ______________________________
6. How much time do you spend doing it? ______________________________
7. What are the most popular hobbies in your country? ______________________________

Health & sickness

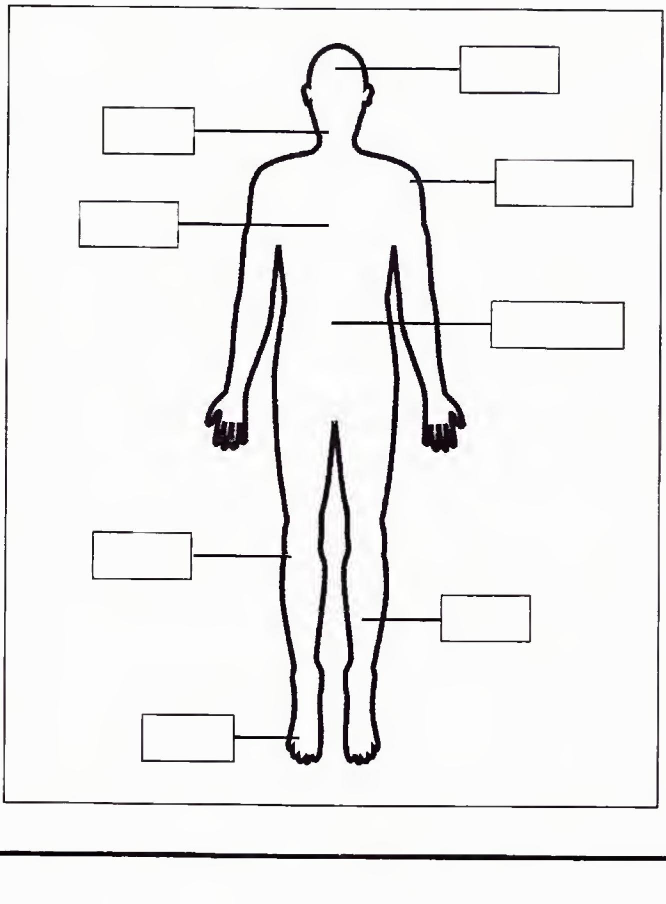
a. How serious are these health problems? Put the problems into the correct column. Add as many more as you know in the right columns.

a broken wrist • a cold • flu • hay fever • a heart attack
lung cancer • a sore throat • a stroke • toothache

COMMON PROBLEMS (not too serious)	ACHES AND PAINS (more serious)	VERY SERIOUS ILLNESSES

b. Read what this man says to his doctor. Then label the parts of the body in the drawing below to show the parts of his body that hurt.

"I've got a terrible headache and my chest hurts. My shoulder aches and my feet ache as well. I've got a pain in my knee and my neck is sore. I've got a bad stomach ache and my legs hurt too!"



Health & sickness

c. Complete the sentences with a suitable phrase. Use the words in A and B to make suitable phrases.

A
ask
examine
go to
make
stay
take
write

B
an appointment
questions
your chest
the pills
a prescription
in bed
the chemist

1. Could I ________________ to see the doctor please?
2. The doctor will ________________ about yourself and your family.
3. Can you take off your shirt please? I have to ________________, said the doctor
4. You will have to ________________ after your meals, three times a day. I'll ________________ for this medicine.
5. I want you to ________________ for a couple of days and get some rest.
6. I asked my sister if she could ________________ and get the medicine for me.

d. Finish the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

1. She took an aspirin because she wanted to stop her tooth hurting.
   She took an aspirin so ________________________________
2. If you go swimming you will keep fit.
   Swimming will help ________________________________
3. Get some fresh air and you'll sleep well.
   If you can't sleep well you ________________________________
4. It is bad for your heart to eat too much meat.
   Eating too much meat ________________________________
5. People with flu should stay in bed for a few days
   If ________________________ you should stay in bed for a few days.

e. Answer these questions about yourself.

1. Have you ever been travel sick? When? ________________________
2. Have you ever been unconscious? What happened? ________________________
3. Have you ever had a blood test? Why? ________________________
4. Have you ever had a tooth out at the dentist's? How did you feel? ________________
5. Have you ever broken your leg or arm? What happened next? ________________

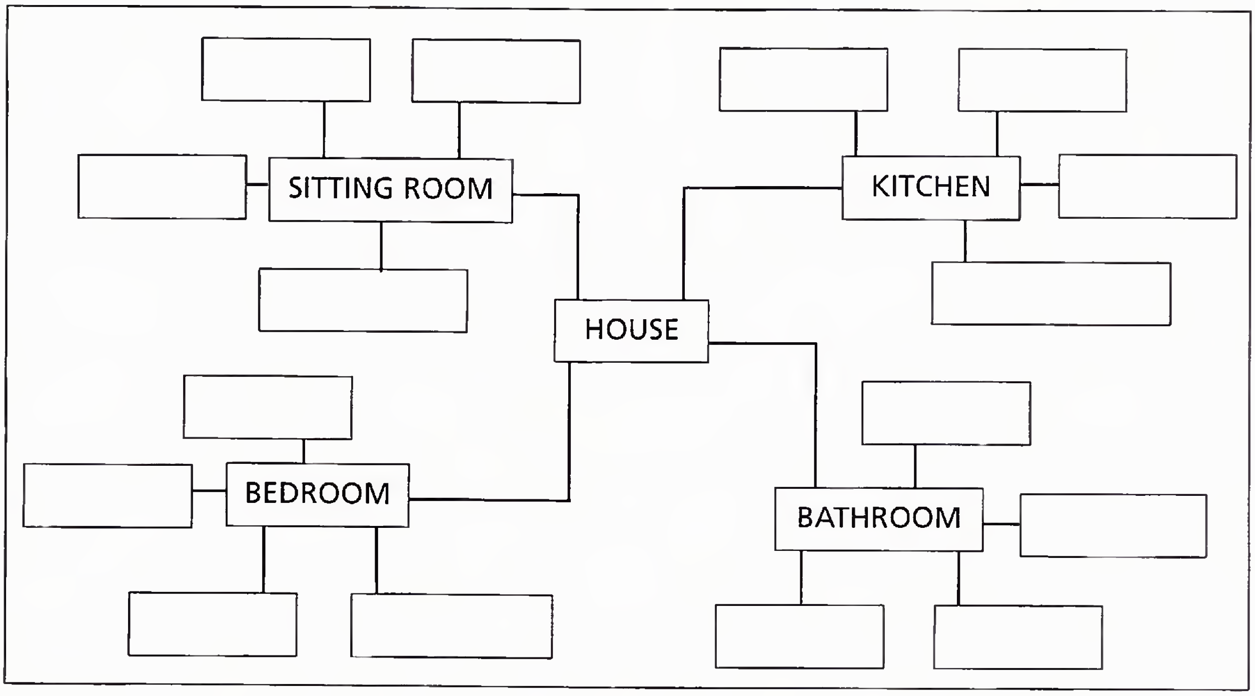
f. Now use the following words to write similar questions in order to ask a friend.

1. burn / hand ________________________________
2. be / hospital ________________________________
3. have / injection ________________________________
4. be / ambulance ________________________________
5. eyes / tested ________________________________

House & home

a. Complete this vocabulary network with words from the box.

alarm clock • armchair • bathmat • coffee table book • cupboard
fridge • kettle • pillow • sheets • shower • sink • sofa
towels • DVD player • wardrobe • washbasin



b. Complete the sentences with the missing words. They all describe rooms of the house.

1. The bathroom is where you ______________.
2. The bathroom is where you have a ______________ or a ______________.
3. A study is where you usually ______________ or ______________.
4. The lounge is where you ______________ and ______________ or ______________.
5. The kitchen is where you do ______________.
6. The dining room is where you usually have ______________.
7. A utility room is where you often have ______________.
8. A spare room is often where ______________.

c. In which room do you usually do these things? Answer these questions for yourself.

1. have breakfast ____
2. listen to your CDs ____
3. feel most relaxed ____
4. think about your problems ____
5. read the newspaper ____
6. check your e-mails ____

House & home

d. If you don't remember the exact word for an object you see, you can easily describe it if you can answer these questions: What is it made of? What is it used for? What does it look like?

e.g. It is usually made of wood and you hang your clothes in it: ***wardrobe***

Match these words with their descriptions below.

chest of drawers • dishwasher • pillow • frying pan

1. It is a machine that you usually have in the kitchen and you use it for washing cups, plates etc.
2. It is made of metal and you use it in the kitchen. You can cook an omelette in it.
3. It is usually made of wood and you use it for keeping sheets, towels, clothes etc. separate.
4. It is usually made of feathers and cloth and you find it on the bed. You use for resting your head on.

---

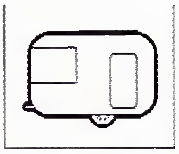
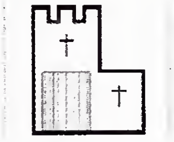
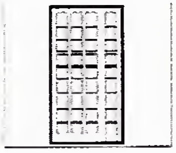
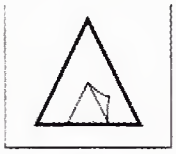
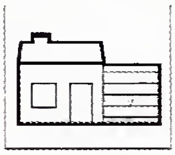
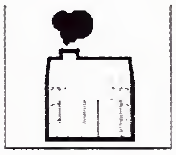
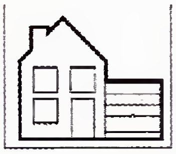
e. These are some things you can find in the kitchen or the living room. The letters are jumbled. What are they?

1. fsao ____________________
2. nacitusr ____________________
3. kocore ____________________
4. ltteke ____________________
5. hiamcrar ____________________
6. bopdacru ____________________
7. degirf ____________________
8. levsioetni ____________________
9. veon ____________________
10. partce ____________________

---

f. Match the names of types of home or accommodation in the box with the pictures below.

block of flats • bungalow • caravan • castle • cottage • house • tent

1. ________ 2. ________ 3. ________ 4. ________ 5. ________ 6. ________ 7. ________

---

e. Choose adjectives from the box to describe the rooms and types of homes below.

convenient • cramped • dark • noisy • quiet • spacious • sunny • untidy

1. a bedroom with lots of things lying on the floor ____________________
2. a house in a street with very little traffic ____________________
3. a flat in the centre of a busy city ____________________
4. a house with very small windows ____________________
5. a room with too much furniture ____________________
6. a house with shops and a school nearby ____________________
7. a house with large rooms ____________________
8. a living room that faces south ____________________

Languages, countries & nationalities

Country adjectives are used to describe people's nationality and language. Most common endings are - *(i)an, -ish* and *-ese*. e.g. *German, Turkish, Chinese.*

There also some irregular country adjectives e.g. *French*.

a. Complete the table with the missing words. Use your dictionary to find the right words.

COUNTRY	NATIONALITY	LANGUAGE
Italy		
Brazil		
	Egyptian	
Poland		
		Greek
		Russian
	Welsh	
Spain		
	Argentinian	
United Kingdom		
	German	
Japan		
Portugal		
	Israeli	
The Netherlands		
	Swedish	
		Turkish
	Saudi Arabian	
	Australian	
Mexico		
France	French	French

b. Mark the main stress on the words in the box and practice saying them.

Austria • Australia • Japan • Japanese • Arabic • Italian
Saudi Arabia • Portuguese • Brazilian • Chinese • Egyptian

c. Which country is different? Why? Think of the languages they speak there.

1. England	Canada	Iceland	New Zealand
2. Austria	Italy	Switzerland	Germany
3. Mexico	Spain	Chile	Brazil
4. Egypt	Morocco	China	Saudi Arabia
5. Canada	Switzerland	Scotland	France

Languages, countries & nationalities

d. Do you know where these capital cities are? Complete the sentences.

1. Lisbon is the capital of ____________________.
2. Seoul is the capital of ____________________.
3. Cairo is the capital of ____________________
4. Vienna is the capital of ____________________.
5. Madrid is the capital of ____________________.
6. Helsinki is the capital city of ____________________.
7. Lima is the capital city of ____________________.
8. Prague is the capital city of ____________________.
9. Cardiff is the capital city of ____________________.
10. Stockholm is the capital of ____________________.

---

e. Answer this quiz for yourself first. Then ask a friend.

1. What is the main language that is spoken in South and Central America? __________
2. Which country has New Delhi as the capital city? ____________________
3. In which country do people speak Mandarin? ____________________
4. In which country was Mahatma Gandhi born? ____________________
5. Which country has Buenos Aires as the capital city? ____________________
6. What language is spoken in Israel? ____________________
7. How many countries can you name where English is spoken? __________
8. What nationality was Cleopatra? ____________________
9. In which country do people eat a lot of pasta? ____________________
10. What language is spoken in Russia? ____________________

Money & numbers

a. Match the words on the left with the numbers on the right.

1. eight and a quarter	•	•	a. 0.35
2. second	•	•	b. £1m
3. half a million dollars	•	•	c. £3.25
4. thirty-five percent	•	•	d. $1,235
5. one pound fifty	•	•	e. 2nd
6. one million pounds	•	•	f. $500,000
7. nought point three five	•	•	g. 35%
8. twelve pounds and five pence	•	•	h. £1.50
9. three pounds twenty-five	•	•	i. 8 1/4
10. one thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars	•	•	j. £12.05

b. All the verbs in the box are about money. Use ten of them in the right form to complete the sentences. Use your dictionary to check their meanings.

borrow • buy • charge • cost • earn • find • give
lend • lose • pay • save • sell • spend • waste • win

1. Last week a 15-year-old boy ____________ $1m in a game on TV.
2. We ____________ the house for £125,000 last year but we have already ____________ over £5,000 on repairs.
3. His father ____________ him £60 as pocket money last week.
4. I'm afraid I've ____________ my money on this leather coat because I never wear it.
5. He ____________ £35,000 a year in his new job.
6. The new car ____________ us £12,000 but we didn't ____________ the whole amount at once.
7. She ____________ £25 from me and never paid it back.
8. He is trying to ____________ money by walking to work rather than taking the bus.

c. Match the beginnings with the endings in columns A and B. One has been done for you.

1. Can I cash	•	•	a. does this shirt cost?
2. Could I have	•	•	b. a bank near here?
3. How much	•	•	c. sign the cheque?
4. I'd like to pay	•	•	d. credit cards?
5. Where do I	•	•	e. for this £50 note?
6. Do you accept	•	•	f. these traveller's cheques, please?
7. Is there	•	•	g. my bill, please.
8. Could you give me change	•	•	h. a receipt, please?

d. Decide where you would ask each of the questions above. At a hotel? In a shop? In the street? In a bank?

1. ______________________
2. ______________________
3. ______________________
4. ______________________
5. ______________________
6. ______________________
7. ______________________
8. ______________________

Money & numbers

e. Rewrite the following sentences using one of the words in the box for each sentence. Each second sentence must have the same meaning as the first one.

afford • borrow • cost • earn • rent • waste

1. How much did you pay for this car?
How much did this car ______________________________?
2. My salary is about £32,000 a year.
I ______________________________ £32,000 a year
3. They are going to let their flat to us.
We ______________________________ their flat.
4. Could you lend me your dictionary?
Can I ______________________________ your dictionary?
5. The trip is too expensive for me.
I cannot ______________________________ this trip.
6. It's not worth buying.
It's a ______________________________ money.

f. Rewrite the following sentences using one of the words in the box for each sentence. Each second sentence must have the same meaning as the first one.

If you travel to London by train you can (1)_______________ your ticket at the local train station using a (2) _______________. At certain times of the day there is a discount on the (3) _______________ so you can sometimes get a(n) (4) _______________ ticket. It's a good idea to have plenty of (5) _______________________ with you so that you can use it to (6) _____________ for your underground ticket from a machine when you arrive in London. If you don't have the correct (7) _______________ you will probably have to queue at the ticket office. Of course you can also go to London by coach. This is not as (8) ____________ as the train, although it takes longer. The driver can (9) ____________ you a ticket, and it doesn't cost (10) _______________ to travel at busy times of day.

1.	a. sell	b. buy	c. win	d. pay
2.	a. receipt	b. cheque	c. credit card	d. change
3.	a. fare	b. ticket	c. cost	d. bill
4.	a. economical	b. single	c. expensive	d. cheap
5.	a. money	b. change	c. currency	d. exchange
6.	a. earn	b. save	c. cost	d. pay
7.	a. ticket	b. money	c. currency	d. total
8.	a. cheaper	b. more money	c. expensive	d. more
9.	a. buy	b. sell	c. offer	d. lend
10.	a. money	b. anything	c. extra	d. cheap

Opinions & feelings

a. Fill in the blanks to create expressions to describe people's feelings. Some of the words can fit in more than one sentence. Use the correct form of the words on the right.

1. He really ____________ football, he plays it every day.
2. She ____________ cooking, she prefers to get takeaways.
3. I ____________ what we do at the weekend, I'm happy either way.
4. They ____________ each other, so they've decided to get married.
5. My mother ____________ soap operas, I'm not allowed to watch them at home.

- Love
- Like
- Don't mind
- Don't like
- Hate

b. These are more expressions you can use to describe feelings. With which of the words above are they closest in meaning?

I really like ______________________________

I don't enjoy ______________________________

I'm looking forward to ____________________

I loathe ______________________________

I'm bored of ______________________________

I sometimes worry about ________________

I really dislike ________________________

I feel very happy about __________________

I'm keen on ___________________________

It makes no difference to me ____________

c. How do you feel about these things? Use the words above to make true sentences about yourself.

chips ______________________________

cold weather ______________________________

cooking ______________________________

dogs ______________________________

football ______________________________

getting up late ______________________________

learning English ______________________________

pizza ______________________________

playing computer games ______________________________

swimming ______________________________

travelling by train ______________________________

working late ______________________________

d. Complete each second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. Use the words in the box.

offers • recommends • refuses • suggests • persuade
disappointed • feels • enjoys • keen on • thinks

1. 'I'm sure I'll win the game.'
   He ____________ confident about winning the game.
2. 'In my opinion, this trip is a waste of time.'
   I ____________ the trip is a waste of time.
3. 'You really should see a doctor about it., she said to me.
   She tried to ____________ me to see a doctor about it.

Opinions & feelings

4. 'No, I won't sell it.'
He ______________ to sell it.
5. 'I really like buying presents.'
She ______________ buying presents.
6. 'Why don't we go to a Greek island?'
He ______________ going to a Greek island.
7. 'This wine is excellent.'
He ______________ the wine.
8. 'Shall I make the salad?'
He ______________ to make the salad.
9. 'I don't really like extreme sports, like hang gliding.'
She is not ______________ extreme sports, like hang gliding
10. 'I hoped I would go swimming today, but it's too cold.'
She is ______________ that she can't go swimming.

---

e. All the words and phrases below describe people's opinions. Put them into the right column.

In my opinion
I think
I quite agree
I totally disagree
Personally
According to
Maybe, but don't forget...
Yes, that's true.
As far as I am concerned
I think you're right
I don't think so
You could be right, but...

AGREEING	DISAGREEING	GIVING OPINION

---

f. Rewrite these sentences so that they mean the same as the sentence before them.

1. I don't think you can learn a foreign language in three months.
In my ____________________________ can't learn a language in three months.
2. Yes, I agree with you.
Yes, I ____________________________ right.
3. The newspaper says that the President has died.
According ____________________________ the President has died.
4. I don't think it's a very good idea.
As far ____________________________ isn't a very good idea.
5. You 're absolutely wrong, I'm afraid
I ____________________________, I'm afraid

People & descriptions

a. Put the words in the box into the right column. You can use them to describe what people look like.

bald • a beard • beautiful • blonde, curly • elderly
in his early thirties • fair • fat • a fringe • good-looking
green eyes • handsome • long • light brown • medium height
middle-aged • pale skin • petite • plain • a pointed nose
a ponytail • pretty • short • skinny • slim • straight
tall • in his teens • thin • young

GENERAL	FACE AND HEAD	HEIGHT AND BUILD	AGE

b. Complete these sentences in a suitable way. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. They've both got blonde ________________.
2. She is quite ________________, about 1 metre 70, I think.
3. She has wavy red ______________ and beautiful green ________________.
4. Both men were very good-______________ and fairly ______________ - probably in their late twenties.
5. She has long fair ______________ and very pale ______________.
6. He keeps his long hair tied back in a ______________.

c. Choose three of these famous people and write descriptions of their appearances.

Luciano Pavarotti • Diana, Princess of Wales • Sylvester Stallone
Michael Jackson • President George Bush • Madonna
Nelson Mandela • Eminem • Kylie Minogue

People & descriptions

d. All of these adjectives describe people's characters. Which ones describe positive or negative qualities? Which ones can describe both and why?

aggressive • cheerful • clever • cruel • dishonest
flexible • generous • kind • lazy • mean
miserable • optimistic • relaxed • pessimistic • reliable
strong • stubborn • stupid • tense • unfriendly • weak

POSITIVE QUALITIES	NEGATIVE QUALITIES	BOTH

e. Match the sentences on the left with the character adjectives on the right.

1. ... always brings you a little present. •	• a. lazy
2. ... never tells the truth. •	• b. shy
3. ... is only interested in himself. •	• c. dishonest
4. ... always smiles and makes a joke. •	• d. generous
5 .... is afraid to speak to strangers. •	• e. modest
6. ... never boasts about himself. •	• f. selfish
7. ... hates spending money. •	• g. cheerful
8. ...never helps with the housework •	• h. mean

f. The adjectives in the two boxes describe people. Find seven pairs of words with similar meanings in box A and seven pairs of words with opposite meanings in box B.

A	B
blonde • bright • cheerful clever • easy-going • fair • fat good-looking • handsome nervous • optimistic • overweight relaxed • tense	attractive • careful • careless cheerful • confident • miserable foolish • hard-working • lazy shy • strong • plain • weak wise

g. Which words from this unit would you use to describe yourself?

Places & buildings

a. Read what someone says about certain places. Which places are being talked about? Choose from:

a. a health club

b. a hotel room

c. a language school

d. an office

e. a restaurant

f. a seaside resort

g. a small town

1. It doesn't have a computer room but every classroom has a DVD player.
2. It has its own bathroom with a bath tub and a shower. There is also cable TV.
3. There are fifteen tables in the main area and another ten on the first floor. The bar is open all day.
4. It's a beautiful place with lovely beaches. Unfortunately it's a bit quiet in the evenings.
5. There's a desk with a telephone on it but there is no computer. It's dark with very small windows.
6. There aren't any good cafes and it hasn't got a library. There is only one cinema.
7. It's got modern sports facilities and an Olympic-size swimming pool. You can also have an aerobics class three times a week.

---

b. Can you unscramble these words? All of them describe places you can find in the town.

1 briraly ________________

2 smumue ________________

3 nabk ________________

4 nowt lahl ___________ ____________

5 tosp cefifo ___________ ____________

6 dteeaprsin eonz ___________ ____________

7 rqaeus ________________

8 atrhete ________________

Place & buildings

c. Match the words in the box with the places to visit below.

antiques • arcade • artist • bargain • clothes • drawing • elephant
exhibition • fence • fruit • giraffe • lions • monkeys
old CDs • painting • sculpture • souvenir • stall • vegetables

ART GALLERY	WILDLIFE PARK	MARKET

---

d. Match names of buildings and parts of buildings with their definitions. Use your dictionary to check your answers.

attic • balcony • basement • bungalow • front door
garage • gate • letterbox • pavement • skyscraper

1. a very tall building in a big city ____________
2. a room in a building which is under the level of the ground ____________
3. a building where you can keep your car ____________
4. the path you walk on at the side of the road ____________
5. a house with only a ground floor ____________
6. a hole in a front door through which letters are delivered ____________
7. the main door to a house or building ____________
8. a small floor sticking out from the upper level of a building ____________
9. a room at the top of a house, under the roof ____________
10. a low door usually made of wood or metal, not inside a building ____________

---

e. Where would you see the notices below? Match them with the words on the left.

1. In an airport waiting area •
2. In a library •
3. In a bank •
4. On the door of a hotel room •
5. Outside a public telephone •
6. Outside a theatre •
7. In a zoo •
8. In a department store •
9. On the underground •

• a. Please do not feed the animals
• b. Beware of pickpockets
• c. Do not leave bags unattended
• d. Sold out
• e. Changing rooms downstairs
• f. Silence
• g. Do not disturb
• h. Out of order
• i. Please queue other side

Restaurants & cooking

a. Fill the gaps with the words in the box. One has been done for you.

aperitif • bill • book • courses • dessert • main
rare • starter • tip • well-done

Eating out

If you are planning to eat out in a restaurant you often have to (1) ___*book*___ a table, especially if it's a popular place to eat. In most restaurants you usually have three (2) ______________ You start with a(n) (3)______________ (e.g. a soup), then you have the (4) ________________ course or dish (e.g. steak or chicken), and you can finish with a(n) (5) __________________ (e.g. ice cream or fruit salad). If you like you may also have a(n) (6) ______________ (e.g. gin and tonic) before the meal and coffee or tea after the meal. If you have steak you can ask to have it (7) _______________, medium or (8) _______________. When you are ready to pay, you ask for the (9) _____________ and sometimes you also leave a(n) (10) ______________ for the waiter - 10% is usually enough.

---

b. Look at the menu and answer the following questions.

MENU

Broad Bean and Bacon Soup
Prawn and Cucumber Salad
Smoked Salmon Pâté served with Hot Toast

Grilled Plaice Fillet with Spinach
Chicken Thighs with Spicy Tomato Sauce
Pork Fillet in White Wine served with a Cream Blue Cheese Sauce
Lamb with Cherries and a Mint Sauce
Mushroom Risotto

A selection of Steaks available.....
Fillet, Sirloin, T-bone
(All served with salad)

Baked apple and coconut pudding
Wine jelly cream with peaches
Double chocolate ice cream

Coffee and Dinner Mints

£ 28.50 per person

1. How many starters are there? ______________________________
2. Which starter doesn't contain vegetables? ______________________________
3. Which dish may be rare, medium or well-done? ______________________________
4. Which dish contains alcohol? ______________________________
5. Which dessert doesn't contain fruit? ______________________________
6. Which dessert is definitely cooked in the oven? ______________________________
7. Which starter is served cold? ______________________________
8. Would someone who likes mild food select the chicken dish? Why (not)? ______________
9. How much is the cost of a meal for a couple? ______________________________
10. Do you have to pay extra for the coffee? ______________________________

Restaurants & cooking

c. Fill the gaps in the sentences with the verbs in the box. There may be more than one correct answer.

book • bring • have • made • order • served • show • take • serves

1. Are you ready to ____________ now, madam?
   Hmm... What's Murgh Korma?
   It's an Indian dish ____________ with chicken, yoghurt and onion and it's usually ____________with rice.
2. Could you ____________ the bill please?
3. May I ____________ you to your table, sir? The waiter will come to .... your order in a few minutes.
4. La Strada is my favourite restaurant. I always sit at the same table and the same waiter always ____________ me. I always ____________ the same dish too: tagliatelle. And I never have to ____________ my table before I come.

---

d. All the verbs on the left (A) describe ways of cooking. Match them with the descriptions on the right (B) and the examples of foods you can cook like this (C).

A			**B**			**C**
boil	•	•	in oil or butter above the heat	•	•	e.g. cakes, bread
bake	•	•	in the oven using oil	•	•	e.g. meat, potatoes
grill	•	•	in water above the heat	•	•	e.g. carrots, spaghetti
fry	•	•	in the oven without oil	•	•	e.g. toast, steak
roast	•	•	under the heat	•	•	e.g. chips, sausages

---

e. Look at the following kinds of food. Do you often eat them cooked in this way in your country? If not, how do you cook them?

1. fried eggs ____________________
2. raw spinach ____________________
3. fried bread ____________________
4. baked potatoes ____________________
5. raw fish ____________________
6. fried rice ____________________
7. baked bananas ____________________
8. grilled sausages ____________________
9. roast beef ____________________
10. fried cheese ____________________
11. boiled carrots ____________________
12. fried tomatoes ____________________

---

f. Which kind of food or drink are the people talking about in the following sentences? There may be more than one correct answer.

1. It makes you sneeze if it goes up your nose. ____________________
2. I use it in cooking a lot but it makes your breath smell. ____________________
3. If you leave it out of the fridge it will melt. ____________________
4. They make me cry when I chop them. ____________________
5. I don't normally have any late at night. It doesn't let me go to sleep. ____________
6. I always have it well-done. ____________________
7. It's an alcoholic drink made from grapes. ____________________

Shopping

a. Match the types of shop on the left with the items they sell on the right.

1. baker's •
2. butcher's •
3. bookshop •
4. boutique •
5. chemist's •
6. greengrocer's •
7. newsagent's •
8. supermarket •
9. department store •

• a. cigarettes, magazines, newspapers
• b. almost everything
• c. mainly food and household goods
• d. bread, cakes, biscuits
• e. meat
• f. books, maps, dictionaries
• g. designer clothes
• h. medicine, baby products, cosmetics
• i. fruit and vegetables

---

b. Put the items below in the right column, under the general word which describes the group of items.

apples • bananas • a bookcase • boots • coffee
a dishwasher • envelopes • a file • a freezer • a jacket
a jumper • kitchen roll • a lamp • melon • a notebook
oranges • a sofa • peaches • pens • postcards • salt
shampoo • sugar • a suit • washing powder • writing paper

CLOTHES	FURNITURE	ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES	HOUSEHOLD GOODS	STATIONERY	FRUIT

---

c. How many compound words or phrases can you make with the words *shop* or *shopping*? Write the exact words next to what they mean. One has been done for you.

1. *shop assistant* a person who works in a shop
2. ______________ looking around the shop but not buying anything
3. ______________ a list of things to buy

Shopping

4. ______________ the window at the front of the shop

5. ______________ an area with many shops, outside or indoors

6. ______________ a person who steals things from a shop

7. ______________ a bag for carrying your shopping in

8. ______________ buying things over the Internet

---

d. You might see these notices in a department store. Match them with their explanations.

CHANGING ROOMS NEXT TO LIFT
You may take in no more than
4 pieces of clothing

A

↑↓

SORRY!
Lift to childrenswear
OUT OF ORDER –
Use escalator in furniture department

B

DO NOT
touch china!
Ask a shop assistant to serve you.

C

SPECIAL OFFER

ONLY FOR TODAY!

Prices on all sportswear
50% down

D

A. Because the lift is not working, you'll have to go upstairs another way

B. If you want to have a closer look at a porcelain teapot, try to find a shop assistant.

C. If you buy a tracksuit today you'll pay half its price.

D. There's a limit to the number of clothes you can try on each time.

---

e. Complete these three conversations at a market. Use the words in the box.

The oval ones, I think. • They're £5 each. Crystal. • Yes, here you are.
Hello. Can I help you? • Oh that's too big. Do you have a smaller one?
All right, £25 then. • What a pity! Thanks anyway.

a. A Can I see that kitchen clock, please?

B (1) ______________________________

A How much is it?

B £30.

A Oh no, that's too expensive.

B (2) ______________________

b. A How much are these wine glasses?

B (3) ______________________

A OK I'll take them.

B Which shape do you want? Round or oval?

A (4) ______________________

B Here you are. That's £10, please.

c. A (5) ______________________

B Yes. What size is that coat?

A It's size 40.

B (6) ______________________

A No, I'm afraid this is the only one left.

B (7) ______________________

---

f. Answer these questions about your shopping habits. Then ask one or two friends.

1. How often do you go shopping? ______________________

____

2. Which kind of shopping do you dislike? ______________________

____

3. Do you prefer to shop in a big department store or a small shop? ______________________

____

4. How much do you spend on clothes per month? ______________________

____

5. What sort of things do you spend most of your money on? ______________________

____

6. Do you ever go shopping in an open market? ______________________

____

7. What do you think of on-line shopping? Have you ever bought anything over the Internet?

____

____

8. Do you ever buy second-hand clothes? ______________________

____

Signs & notices

a. Signs and notices often give you information (e.g. that an office is closed) or give you instructions (e.g. that you must keep quiet). Look at the notices below and decide whether they give you information or instructions.

1. THANK YOU FOR NOT SMOKING ________________

2. OUT OF ORDER ________________

3. NO PARKING ________________

4. Do not leave your luggage unattended ________________

5. EXIT staff only ________________

6. SILENCE ________________

7. NO CYCLING
   DOGS MUST BE ON LEAD ________________

8. PAY HERE
   exact fare please
   NO NOTES ________________

9. MESSAGE: Tanya - Greek class is on Tuesday afternoon this week instead of Monday, starting 20 minutes earlier than usual. ________________

10. QUEUE THIS SIDE ________________

11. Please ring for attention ________________

12. SALE 30% OFF ALL ITEMS ________________

---

b. Look at the signs in part a. again. Where would you see them? Choose from the list. You can use more than one answer.

1. airport ________________
2. bus ________________
3. cinema ________________
4. clothes shop ________________
5. hotel reception ________________
6. hotel room door ________________
7. library ________________
8. Post-it on someone's desk ________________
9. public park ________________
10. public phone ________________
11. restaurant ________________
12. street ________________

Signs & notices

c. The following words in the box usually appear in signs and public notices. Choose the correct word for each gap in the sentences below. You can only use each word/phrase once.

allowed • area • cancelled • card • changing rooms • disabled
entrance • forbidden • hour • instructions • luggage • may
no longer • on time • passengers • property • put • responsible
rooms • seat • use • warning

1. Do not ____________ equipment in this box before reading ____________.

2. Weekday parking: ____________ than 20 minutes in any ____________.

3. ____________ coins in the coffee machine slowly - if in difficulty, go to room 2.

4. Smoking is ____________ during lectures but is ____________ during the coffee break.

5. This ____________ is closed today - use back of building beside car park.

6. ____________ for international flights - check in ____________ here.

7. Visitors to the port ____________ must collect an identity ____________ at the main gate.

8. Offer this ____________to old or ____________ people, or those carrying young children.

9. ____________ next to escalator. Customers ____________ take in no more than 4 pieces of clothing.

10. All the trains are running ________________ today except the 8.15 which has been ____________.

11. The College is not ____________ for private ____________ left in this building.

12. ____________ - security cameras in use around this building.

---

d. Language focus

You may see the verbs *may, must* and *should* in signs and notices. Often these verbs do not appear in the signs but they help you to understand what the signs mean. It is important to understand the different meanings of these verbs.

e.g. LEAVE LUGGAGE BESIDE RECEPTION AREA

means: You may leave your luggage beside the reception area OR You are allowed to leave your luggage beside the reception area.

PAY HERE

means: You must pay here OR It is necessary that you pay here.

DRY CLEAN ONLY

means: You should not wash this item of clothing at home OR It is a good idea not to wash this item of clothing at home.

Signs & notices

e. Do you understand the meaning of the signs below?

Use *may, must, mustn't, should* or *shouldn't* to complete the sentences under each sign so that they mean the same as the signs before them.

e.g. PLEASE KNOCK BEFORE ENTERING

You should knock before you go in.

a. DO NOT WALK ON THE GRASS

You ____________________ on the grass.

b. BREAKFAST IS SERVED 7.00 TO 10.00

You ____________________ between 7 and 10 o'clock.

c. KEEP MEDICINE OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN

You ____________________ medicine near children.

d. SLOW - CHILDREN PLAYING

You ____________________ slowly. There are children playing here.

e. DO NOT LEAVE YOUR LUGGAGE UNATTENDED

You ____________________ luggage with you.

f. QUEUE HERE TO BOOK TICKETS IN ADVANCE

You ____________________ if you want to book tickets in advance.

g. SAVER TICKETS CAN BE USED ON THE 9.30 TRAIN

You ____________________ saver tickets if you are on the 9.30 train.

h. NO DIVING ALLOWED EXCEPT AT THE DEEP END OF THE SWIMMING POOL

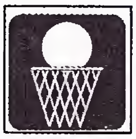
You ____________________ if you are not at the deep end of the pool.

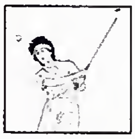
f. Can you find examples of signs or notices in English in your country? Where?

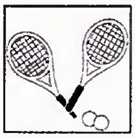
Sport

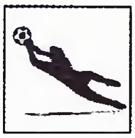
a. Label the pictures with the names of sports and games in the box. You will only use 10 of them.

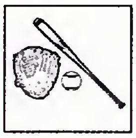
athletics • baseball • basketball • climbing • cricket
cycling • football • golf • hockey • ice skating • rugby
skiing • swimming • table tennis • tennis

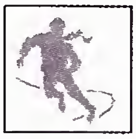

1. ______

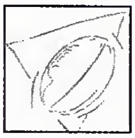

2. ______

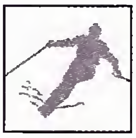

3. ______

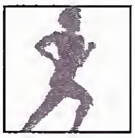

4. ______

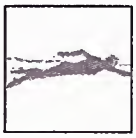

5. ______


6. ______


7. ______


8. ______


9. ______


10. ______

b. Write down all the ball games from the box above. ______

c. Which of the sports from above can you enjoy doing alone and not with other people? ______

d. Which would you enjoy doing in your free time and which would you prefer to watch? ______

e. Put these words into the correct columns.

ball • baseball • basket • boxing • car racing • court • crash helmet
field • gloves • golf clubs • net • pitch • pool • racquet • shorts
ski • slope • stadium • swimming • track • trunks • whistle

NAME OF SPORT	PLACE	EQUIPMENT

Sports

f. Match the phrases on the sports on the left with the phrases on the right.

1. Athletics	•	•	a. You hit a ball with a club. You try to hit it into the hole.
2. Basketball	•	•	b. You hit the ball with a racket. You try to hit it over the net.
3. Golf	•	•	c. You run round a track. The fastest wins the race.
4. Motor racing	•	•	d. You ride round a track. The fastest horse wins the race.
5. Horse racing	•	•	e. You drive round a track. The fastest wins a race.
6. Tennis	•	•	f. You try to throw the ball into the basket.

g. Complete the sentences with the right form of the verbs *go, play* or *do*.

1. In the summer I _______ a lot of water skiing. In the winter I _______ jogging every morning.
2. She doesn't _______ tennis very well because she doesn't _______ enough practice.
3. I can't _______ swimming today because I'm _______ volleyball in an hour with my team.
4. He ________ football with his friends on Sundays but he has no time to ________ any other sports. He's planning to ________ sailing next weekend.

h. Choose four sports that you have done and say if you enjoyed them and what it was like. Then choose four that you haven't done but you would like to try and explain why. Use these phrases.

- I found ________________ (boring / exciting / frightening / difficult / easy / interesting etc)
- I would find ________________
- I was (good at / bad at) ________________
- I would be ________________

i. Try to do this sports quiz with a friend. Don't worry if you cannot answer all the questions. But if you do, you must be a sports expert!

1. Which is not an Olympic sport?
   a. judo *b. tennis* *c. skateboarding* *d. football*
2. Which country won the last World Cup of the 20th century?
   a. England *b. Germany* *c. Brazil* *d. France*
3. How many players are there in a volleyball team?
   a. nine *b. six* *c. five* *d. eleven*
4. Which footballer has married one of the Spice Girls?
   a. Pelé *b. Ronaldinho* *c. Ronaldo* *d. David Beckham*
5. The first modern Olympic Games took place in...
   a. Athens *b. Berlin* *c. Rome* *d. London*
6. A marathon runner has to run for just over ____________ to finish the race.
   a. 20 km *b. 30 km* *c. 40 km* *d. 50 km*
7. Which American athlete won nine gold medals at four Olympic Games?
   a. Steffi Graf *b. Carl Lewis* *c. Olga Cotbut* *d. Muhammed Ali*

Transport & travel

a. Put in the words below into the correct column. Each column describes a different means of transport. Some of the words can go into more then one column.

airport • bus stop • cab • carriage • coach • crossroads • driver • ferry
flight attendant • harbour • helicopter • junction • motorway • pilot
platform • railway • runway • station • taxi • terminal • traffic lights

BUS	AIR	TRAIN	CAR	SEA

b. Match the verbs on the left with the nouns on the right to describe ways of travelling.

1. get in/out of the •
2. get on/off the •
3. go by •
4. go on the •
5. ride a •
6. drive a •

• a. bicycle, boat, bus, car, coach, ferry, plane, train
• b. bus, car, coach, lorry
• c. bike, horse, motorbike, motorcycle
• d. car
• e. bicycle, boat, bus, coach, ferry, plane, train
• f. bus, coach, ferry, underground, train

c. The adjectives in the box can be used to describe public transport. Use some of them to fill the gaps in the sentences below.

cheap • comfortable • crowded • empty • expensive • fast
reliable • safe • slow • uncomfortable

1. This train is too ____________. It stops at every little station on the way.

2. The train journey was long and ____________. The seats were so hard.

3. The underground is always ____________ during the rush hour. You can never find a seat.

4. Taxi fares to the airport are very ____________. You may have to pay more than £30!

5. Going by coach is fairly ____________. Most people can afford the fare.

Transport & travel

d. All the words in the box are about air travel. Put them into the right column. There may be more than one correct answer.

air terminal • cabin crew • check-in desk • customs • departure lounge
duty free • excess baggage • landing • pilot • runway • seat belt
take-off • upright position

DEPARTURES	THE FLIGHT	ARRIVAL

e. Now match five of the words above with their definitions below.

1. The money you have to pay if your luggage is too heavy ______________________
2. The people who look after you on the plane ______________________
3. The part of the airport you walk through when you arrive or depart ___________________
4. The place you go when you arrive at the airport with your luggage ___________________
5. The correct way to have your seat during landing and take-off ______________________

f. Fill in the gaps in the text below with A, B, C or D.

Heathrow Airport is one of the busiest (1) _______________ airports in the world. More than 90 (2) ______________ use Heathrow to fly direct to about 200 (3) _______________ in 85 countries in the world. Every year Heathrow handles 450,000 international (4)_______________, an average of 1,300 per day. This is more than one a minute from six o'clock in the morning till midnight. Almost 58,000 people (5)________________ at Heathrow, that's the population of a small town. There are around 75,000,000 (6) ________________ of baggage going through Heathrow each year and there are over 9,500 baggage (7) ______________ available for passengers - more than in any other airport. Passengers (8) ________________ 26,000 cups of tea and 6,500 sandwiches at Heathrow every day and the duty-free (9) ________________ sell a bottle of whisky every 7 seconds - that's more than 500 bottles an hour. The most common illness among passengers is heart attack. Around 40 people every year die in this way while (10) _________________ to or through Heathrow.

1.	A. local	B. international	C. famous	D. public
2.	A. planes	B. tourists	C. airlines	D. airports
3.	A. destinations	B. countries	C. terminals	D. runways
4.	A. trips	B. journeys	C. airplanes	D. flights
5.	A. fly	B. work	C. travel	D. board
6.	A. suitcases	B. bags	C. bits	D. pieces
7.	A. buses	B. baskets	C. collectors	D. trolleys
8.	A. drink	B. eat	C. buy	D. sell
9.	A. shops	B. points	C. corners	D. trolleys
10.	A. arriving	B. travelling	C. landing	D. commuting

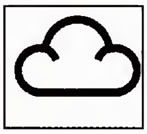
Weather

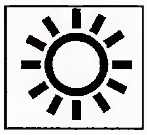
a. Complete the table with the missing adjectives or nouns.

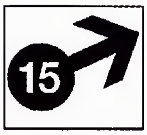
NOUN	ADJECTIVE	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
1. sun	____________	6. shower	____________
2. ____________	icy	7. ____________	humid
3. fog	____________	8. cloud	____________
4. mist	____________	9. wind	____________
5. ____________	climatic	10. ____________	hot

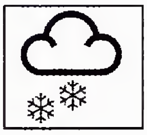
b. Match the weather symbols with the right words. You won't use all of them.

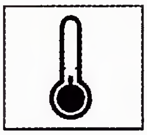
clear • cloudy • drizzle • fog • freezing • frosty • rain • hot • ice
mist • rainy • showers • snow • sunny • temperatures below zero
thunderstorms • wet • windy • wind speed and direction

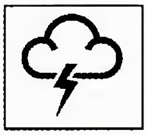


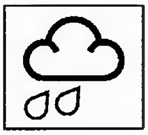












1. ________ 2. ________ 3. ________ 4. ________ 5. ________ 6. ________ 7. ________

c. Are these sentences true or false? If you think a sentence is false write the true sentence. Use your dictionary to make sure.

1. A shower is a light wind. ____________________
2. It often pours with rain in the desert. ____________________
3. You always enjoy a cool breeze on a very hot day. ____________________
4. It usually gets frosty in very high temperatures. ____________________
5. When it's very foggy a flight may be delayed. ____________________
6. If it is humid the air will be very dry. ____________________
7. Water can turn into ice if the temperature is below zero. ____________________
8. Lightning is a loud noise in the air followed by thunder. ____________________
9. It can get quite chilly in the desert in the evening. ____________________
10. Temperatures below zero are very unusual in the mountains in Switzerland. ____________________

Weather

d. Match the beginnings with the right endings to make logical sentences.

1. It was getting dark •
2. It was pouring with rain •
3. It was getting very hot •
4. It was extremely icy •
5. It was very windy •
6. It was too bright •
7. It was freezing •
8. It was nice and warm •

• a. so I decided not to drive.
• b. so he put on his sunglasses.
• c. so we had dinner on the balcony.
• d. so we had our picnic indoors.
• e. so they had to drink a lot of water.
• f. so the ferry didn't go.
• g. so I put on a thick coat and gloves.
• h. so we lit a fire.

e. Read the text and fill the gaps with A, B or C.

The weather (1) __________ for noon tomorrow:

Temperatures will be generally (2) __________ in Scotland and the north of England, but will be (3) __________ zero in the rest of the country. There will be (4)__________ rain in Scotland, moving into northern England later in the afternoon. Wales and the South West will be cloudy with (5) __________ intervals and with (6) __________ of up to 15 miles an hour. The South East will be (7) __________ and foggy but it will become (8) __________ and dry later. The rest of England will be cloudy with a few (9) __________ and even some snow in inland areas. In Northern Ireland, (10) __________ will be just above zero.

1.	A. news	B. preview	C. forecast
2.	A. big	B. high	C. above
3.	A. more	B. under	C. below
4.	A. heavy	B. strong	C. much
5.	A. warm	B. sunny	C. clear
6.	A. temperatures	B. rain	C. winds
7.	A. sunny	B. wet	C. drizzle
8.	A. clear	B. rainy	C. damp
9.	A. showers	B. intervals	C. rain
10.	A. winds	B. temperatures	C. thunderstorms

f. Match the word clouds with the texts below. Then fill the gaps choosing words from the right cloud.

below -20°C
little rain / hot and dry
snow

very humid
24 and 27°C / wet season
tropical

not too cold
sunshine / fresh breeze
hot and dry

A. In Russia the weather is mainly __________ in the summers with temperatures of 25-30°. Winters are freezing cold and it snows a lot. Temperatures can drop __________ and there is often from November to March. Spring comes late in Moscow and it is normally quite warm and bright. There is very __________.

B. In Kenya the climate is __________. It is very hot all year round and the temperature is between and is the same in July and January. From November to April is the __________ and in January it rains a lot. From July to September it is mostly dry but the air is __________.

C. In Greece summers are usually very __________ with a temperature of 30° to 35°C. On the islands it is always a little cooler with a nice __________ and lots of __________Sometimes it gets very windy. Winters are __________ but it usually rains in October and November. Sometimes there is snow mainly in the mountains.

Work & jobs

a. All the words in the box describe different jobs. Put them into the right column. Some words may fit in more than one category.

builder • dentist • doctor • dustman • editor • fire fighter
journalist • lecturer • newscaster • nurse • plumber • police officer
professor • psychologist • publisher • reporter • social worker
surgeon • taxi driver • teacher • traffic warden • tutor • writer

EDUCATION	HEALTH	PUBLIC SERVICES	MANUAL JOBS	MEDIA

b. Match the jobs on the left with the subjects on the right.

PROFESSION	SUBJECT STUDIED
1. lawyer •	• a. cookery
2. tourist guide •	• b. accountancy
3. chemist •	• c. law
4. musician •	• d. architecture
5. doctor •	• e. acting
6. journalist •	• f. tourism
7. physicist •	• g. physics
8. sales and marketing manager •	• h. chemistry
9. accountant •	• i. medicine
10. chef •	• j. journalism
11. actor/actress •	• k. music
12. architect •	• l. marketing

Work & jobs

c. Complete the table below with the missing words or phrases. One has been done for you.

JOB	PLACE	DUTIES
pilot	*aeroplane*	*flies a plane*
	library	
		writes for a newspaper
secretary		
vet		
		teaches History
	university	
		fixes water pipes
hairdresser		
	police station	

d. This is what happened to Malcolm with his last job. Can you put the events in the right order?

1. He applied for the job. ______
2. He got promotion. ______
3. They weren't pleased with his work. ______
4. He accepted the job. ______
5. He saw the advertisement. ______
6. They sacked him. ______
7. They offered him the job. ______
8. They gave him an interview. ______

e. Match the verbs on the left with the nouns/phrases on the right to make the right expressions.

1. attend •	• a. job satisfaction
2. deal with •	• b. overtime
3. do •	• c. the accounts department
4. earn •	• d. customers
5. get •	• e. £350 per hour
6. meet •	• f. meetings
7. run •	• g. a lot of paperwork
8. work •	• h. customers' complaints

Work & jobs

f. Complete each second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. Use the words in bold and make any necessary changes

1. He is responsible for the production department. **charge**
   He is ______________ the production department.
2. In my job I have to visit clients at their workplace. **involves**
   My ______________ clients at their workplace.
3. She retired early and went to live on an island. **retirement**
   She took ______________ and went to live on an island.
4. I earn £25,000 a year. **income**
   My ______________ £25,000 a year.
5. She would prefer a job with regular working hours. **nine-to-five**
   She would prefer a ______________ job.
6. He gets £25,000 from his teaching job and another £10,000 from writing. **income**
   His total ______________ £35,000.

---

g. Use 1 to 10 (1= best, 10=worst) to put the jobs listed below in order of preference. Think in terms of a) *pay* and b) *job satisfaction*. Answer it for yourself first and then ask a friend.

JOBS	PAY	JOB SATISFACTION
Archaeologist		
Bank manager		
English teacher		
Journalist		
Nurse		
Police officer		
Professional footballer		
Secretary		
Shop assistant		
TV presenter		
IT specialist		
Artist		

Phonetic symbols

It is not always easy to pronounce words in English because very often words are not written the way they are pronounced. The phonetic symbols after each word in your dictionary show you how to say each word.

> **telephone** /ˈtelɪfəʊn/ *noun* a machine which you use to speak to someone who is some distance away ○ *I was in the garden when you called, but by the time I got to the house the telephone had stopped ringing.* ○ *She lifted the telephone and called the ambulance.* ■ *verb* to call someone using a telephone ○ *Your wife telephoned when you were out.* ○ *Can you telephone me at ten o'clock tomorrow evening?* ○ *I need to telephone our office in New York.* (NOTE: **Telephone** is often shortened to **phone**: *phone call, phone book.*)

There is an explanation of the phonetic symbols used throughout your dictionary together with examples at the starting pages.

Some of the phonetic symbols are pronounced in the same way as the letter they look like, e.g. /p/ sounds like 'p' in 'pet'. But all the others change their pronunciation according to the word they are in. This is why it is important you familiarise yourself with the phonetic symbols in your dictionary.

a. Use phonetic symbols to fill in the pronunciation of the following words. Write the phonetic symbols between the / /. Also practice saying them.

1. back:	/ /	bacon:	/ /	4. curry:	/ /	curtain:	/ /
2. cough:	/ /	enough:	/ /	5. now:	/ /	know:	/ /
3. vase:	/ /	razor:	/ /	6. through:	/ /	throw:	/ /

---

b. All the following words describe colours. Match them with their phonetic symbols.

1. orange	•	•	a.	/ɡriːn/
2. white	•	•	b.	/ˈpɜːp(ə)l/
3. beige	•	•	c.	/beɪʒ/
4. yellow	•	•	d.	/ɡreɪ/
5. brown	•	•	e.	/ˈɒrɪndʒ/
6. grey	•	•	f.	/waɪt/
7. pink	•	•	g.	/pɪŋk/
8. purple	•	•	h.	/ˈjeləʊ/
9. green	•	•	i.	/bluː/
10. blue	•	•	j.	/braʊn/

---

c. Match these words with their pronunciation.

1. chilly	•	•	a.	/rʌf/
2. cinema	•	•	b.	/tuː/
3. deal	•	•	c.	/taɪr/
4. dial	•	•	d.	/miːl/
5. feel	•	•	e.	/ˈsɪnəmə/
6. fill	•	•	f.	/ˈtʃɪli/
7. meal	•	•	g.	/fiːl/
8. rough	•	•	h.	/diːl/
9. two	•	•	i.	/ˈdaɪəl/
10. tear	•	•	j.	/fɪl/

d. Underline the silent letter in each of these words.

1. island
2. know
3. wrist
4. hour
5. two
6. knock
7. while

e. Use your dictionary to find out which of the four words on the right is the odd one out because it does not rhyme with the word on the left.

1.	**heard**	*word*	*bird*	*beard*	*third*
2.	**dead**	*bed*	*bead*	*said*	*thread*
3.	**meat**	*seat*	*suite*	*threat*	*treat*
4.	**bear**	*pear*	*there*	*fear*	*stare*
5.	**steak**	*beak*	*bake*	*break*	*stake*
6.	**worse**	*purse*	*nurse*	*horse*	*hearse*
7.	**weight**	*wait*	*hate*	*straight*	*height*
8.	**thumb**	*come*	*sum*	*home*	*some*
9.	**trouble**	*cousin*	*rough*	*wound*	*tough*
10.	**sew**	*few*	*so*	*low*	*show*
11.	**shown**	*phone*	*town*	*loan*	*tone*
12.	**fear**	*beer*	*dear*	*leer*	*bear*
13.	**should**	*mould*	*could*	*wood*	*good*
14.	**please**	*freeze*	*cheese*	*peace*	*tease*
15.	**paid**	*afraid*	*made*	*weighed*	*said*
16.	**soul**	*goal*	*hole*	*whole*	*foul*
17.	**tool**	*pool*	*wool*	*cool*	*fool*
18.	**won**	*son*	*sun*	*one*	*gone*
19.	**catch**	*match*	*latch*	*batch*	*watch*
20.	**loose**	*choose*	*moose*	*juice*	*sluice*
21.	**wonder**	*blunder*	*thunder*	*wander*	*plunder*
22.	**walk**	*work*	*talk*	*pork*	*cork*
23.	**fruit**	*shoot*	*loot*	*boot*	*foot*
24.	**chase**	*vase*	*face*	*lace*	*race*

Pronunciation & spelling

We use punctuation in writing in order to show when we finish or start a sentence, if a word is a capital name or not. There are certain symbols, called *punctuation marks* e.g. comma, full stop, exclamation mark, etc. There are some basic rules about how to use punctuation marks.

a. Match the punctuation marks with their names and their use.

1. !	a. question mark	I. at the end of a sentence
2. " "	b. colon	II. to separate two parts of a sentence
3. ( )	c. hyphen	III. for missing letters / for possessives
4. ,	d. exclamation mark	IV. to separate extra information from the sentence
5. -	e. period or full stop	V. after a direct question
6. :	f. quotation marks	VI. for a pause in a long sentence
7. ;	g. dash	VII. to join two words together
8. ?	h. apostrophe	VIII. at the end of a sentence to express surprise
9. .	i. brackets	IX. to introduce a list or a quotation in a sentence
10. -	j. semi-colon	X. to separate parts of sentences
11. '	k. comma	XI. to show that words are spoken

b. Use the right punctuation marks in the following sentences.

1. What an amazing story
2. I ran all the way to the station but I still missed the train
3. Come and see whats happened said John
4. I spoke to David yesterday he can't come to the meeting tonight
5. Whats your passport number the policeman asked
6. I need some butter eggs yoghurt and sugar
7. I dont know whos ordered this but it wasnt me said the old man
8. The car the one with the broken window was parked outside our house

c. It is important to know the English alphabet and the order of the letters. Very often you have to spell your name, the name of another person or the name of a place.

Also in your dictionary you will find the words explained in alphabetical order.

All the words in the box are sports. Write them in alphabetical order.

swimming • golf • tennis • cycling • basketball • skiing
rugby • cricket • football • boxing

1. ________ 2. ________ 3. ________ 4. ________ 5. ________
6. ________ 7. ________ 8. ________ 9. ________ 10. ________

d. Now write these words in alphabetical order as quickly as you can.

wild • white • wheel • wheat • weight • whale • why • which

1. ______________
2. ______________
3. ______________
4. ______________
5. ______________
6. ______________
7. ______________
8. ______________

---

d. Spell the names of the following cities for a friend.

1. Moscow
2. Tokyo
3. Singapore
4. Marseilles
5. Athens
6. Rio de Janeiro

---

e. Many words in English have irregular plural forms. Write the plural of these nouns.

1. house ________ 2. match ________ 3. fax ________

4. loss ________ 5. baby ________ 6. university ________

---

f. Some words in English have the same or very similar sounds but they are spelled differently. Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

1. Oh *dear / deer*! I've lost my pen!
2. She had to *brake / break* hard as the car in front stopped without a warning.
3. I bought this crystal vase for £15 in a *sale / sail*.
4. Stir the *flour / flower* into the cake mixture.
5. Please keep *quiet / quite*! I'm trying to work.
6. 'Cinderella' used to be my favourite fairy *tale / tail* when I was a child.
7. We had a *grate / great* time at the party last night.
8. She measures 80cm around the *waist / waste*.
9. Let me *sow / sew* this tear in your shirt.
10. He asked his secretary to bring the *mail / male*.

Word stress & pronunciation

When a word has two or more syllables, one of them has the main stress. This means that this syllable is said louder than the others. In English It is very important to put the stress on the right part of the word, otherwise it can be difficult for others to understand what you are saying.

In your dictionary the symbol (') shows you where the main stress of each word is. But this is only a guide because the stress of each word can change according to the word's position in the sentence.

Sometimes when you use a different form of a word you should change the position of the main stress of the word. This can also change the pronunciation of the word.

Look up these words in your dictionary and notice how, as the stress changes, so does the pronunciation of the vowels.

*ph*otograph
pho*to*graphy
photo*gra*phic

Some words can be both nouns and verbs without changing their form. Nouns often have the stress on their first syllable. Verbs often have the stress on their second syllable. Sometimes the pronunciation changes too.

Look up these words in your dictionary. Does the pronunciation of the vowels change together with the stress?

record (noun)	record (verb)
produce (noun)	produce (verb)
increase (noun)	increase (verb)

a. Look at the words below. Which ones have the stress on the first syllable?

1. amused
2. annoyed
3. astonished
4. depressed
5. excited
6. grateful
7. happy
8. jealous
9. impatient
10. miserable
11. thoughtful
12. worried

b. Underline the part of each word that has the main stress.

1. father
2. education
3. necessary
4. fortunately
5. advertisement
6. organise
7. dangerous

8. wonderful
9. computer
10. photographer
11. anxious
12 below
13. preferred
14. expected
15. police

---

c. Choose the correctly stressed words below. Use your dictionary.

1. Did you ***re***cord / re***cord*** the film that was on the other night?
2. There has been a 10% ***in***crease / in***crease*** of the price of petrol this month.
3. She was let out of prison for good ***con***duct / con***duct***.
4. The regulations do not per***mit*** / ***per***mit smoking inside the building.
5. Have you bought her a pre***sent*** / ***pre***sent for her birthday?
6. Air pollution will ***in***crease / in***crease*** in the next few years.
7. She is going to pre***sent*** / ***pre***sent the campaign plan to the board directors.
8. He has broken the world ***re***cord / re***cord*** twice.
9. Do I need a per***mit*** / ***per***mit to work abroad?
10. He is going to ***con***duct / con***duct*** the orchestra at the Festival Hall tonight.

---

d. Look up these word groups in your dictionary to find out if the main stress changes position according to the word form.

1. employ - employee
2. present (n) - present (v)
3. answer (n) - answer (v)
4. advertise - advertisement
5. disagree - disagreement
6. depart - departure
7. discuss - discussion
8. operate - operator - operation
9. suspect (n) - suspect (v)
10. origin - original
11. electric - electricity
12. conduct (n) - conduct (v)

Vocabulary record sheet

TOPIC:

WORD OR EXPRESSION	DEFINITION	SAMPLE SENTENCE(S)
shop assistant	*a person who works in a shop*	*The shop assistant offered to help me...*

Vocabulary record sheet

TOPIC:

WORD OR EXPRESSION	DEFINITION	SAMPLE SENTENCE(S)

Vocabulary record sheet

TOPIC:

WORD OR EXPRESSION	DEFINITION	SAMPLE SENTENCE(S)

Vocabulary record sheet

TOPIC:

WORD OR EXPRESSION	DEFINITION	SAMPLE SENTENCE(S)

Phrasal verbs record sheet

PHRASAL VERB	DEFINITION	SAMPLE SENTENCE(S)
look after	*take care of*	*Will you look after the plants for me?*

Phrasal verbs record sheet

PHRASAL VERB	DEFINITION	SAMPLE SENTENCE(S)

Phrasal verbs record sheet

PHRASAL VERB	DEFINITION	SAMPLE SENTENCE(S)

Word forms record sheet

Use this sheet to keep a record of different word forms. Two examples have been given.

VERB 1	VERB 2	ADJECTIVE 1	ADJECTIVE 2	NOUN 1	NOUN 2
agree	*disagree*	*agreeable*	*disagreeable*	*agreement*	*disagreement*
----------	----------	*happy*	*unhappy*	*happiness*	*unhappiness*

Word forms record sheet

VERB 1	VERB 2	ADJECTIVE 1	ADJECTIVE 2	NOUN 1	NOUN 2

Word forms record sheet

VERB 1	VERB 2	ADJECTIVE 1	ADJECTIVE 2	NOUN 1	NOUN 2

Answer key

SECTION 2: WORDS & GRAMMAR

Adjectives (pp. 1-2)

a.
GOOD: amazing, brilliant, fantastic, fascinating, fine, great, happy, interesting, kind, lovely, perfect, super
BAD: boring, difficult, horrible, nasty, naughty

b.
1 d
2. h
3. c
4. b
5. g
6. e
7. a
8. i
9. f

c. (suggested answers)
1. good, great, lovely, fantastic, etc.
2. miserable, difficult, boring
3. kind, nice
4. heavy, bad
5. excellent, wonderful, fantastic, good, etc.
6. naughty
7. wonderful, lovely, etc.
8. outrageous, horrible, awful, etc.
9. nasty, bad, awful, etc.
10. excellent, great, etc.
11. amazing, fascinating, exciting, terrific, etc.
12. brilliant, fantastic, dreadful, etc.

d.
1. surprised
2. embarrassing
3. frightened
4. annoying
5. excited

e.
1. . . . frightening for most students
2. . . . bored at the meeting . . .
3. . . . disappointed . . .
4. . . . confusing (for me) . . .

Adverbs (pp. 3-5)

a.
hardly ever = rarely or never, normally = regularly, not very often = rarely,
now and then = occasionally or sometimes, often = frequently, seldom = rarely, usually = regularly

b.
1. usually, often
2. rarely
3. always, normally
4. always, normally
5. never
6. frequently, often

c. (open answers)

d.
1 very
2. pretty, very, rather
3. extremely
4. rather, quite
5. pretty, rather, quite
6. a bit

e.
1. quietly
2. careful
3. fast
4. badly
5. polite
6. awfully
7. angry
8. hard

f.
1. well
2. good
3. well
4. good
5. well; good
6. well

g.
1. angrily
2. slowly
3. firmly
4. carefully
5. directly
6. properly
7. immediately
8. strongly
9. safely
10. usually
11. patiently
12. probably

Comparatives & superlatives (pp. 6-8)

a.
1: angry - angrier - angriest
crazy - crazier - craziest
dirty - dirtier - dirtiest
filthy - filthier - filthiest
noisy - noisier - noisiest

2. cheap - cheaper - cheapest
clear - clearer - clearest
cold - colder - coldest
high - higher - highest
long - longer - longest
nice - nicer - nicest
safe - safer - safest

3. beautiful - more beautiful - most beautiful,
boring - more boring - most boring,
comfortable - more comfortable - most comfortable
difficult - more difficult - most difficult
energetic - more energetic - most energetic,
frightening - more frightening - most frightening
serious - more serious - most serious
unhappy - more unhappy - most unhappy

b.
1. warmer
2. more crowded
3. worst
4. fastest
5. bigger
6. more interesting
7. most delicious
8. richest
9. happier
10. simpler

c.
1. . . . is worse . . .
2. . . . are faster than . . .
3. *correct*
4. . . . bed earlier than . . .
5. . . . a better player . . .
6. . . . is more modern than . . .
7. . . . .is as old as . . .
8. *correct*
9. . . . is friendlier than . . .
10. . . . not as difficult as . . .

d.
1. later, earlier
2. oldest, most expensive, smallest
3. most luxurious, newest, most expensive, cheapest
4. older

Answer key

Compound nouns (pp. 9-11)

a. (See your dictionary)

b.

Things we wear:	earrings, raincoat, sunglasses, swimming costume
People:	babysitter, bodyguard, boyfriend, grandchildren
Roads:	car park, parking meter, pedestrian crossing, traffic lights
Money:	bank account, cash desk, cheque book, income tax

c.

1. income tax
2. babysitter
3. sunglasses
4. car park
5. bank account
6. swimming costume
7. traffic lights
8. cash desk
9. grandchildren
10. raincoat
11. earrings
12. bodyguards
13. parking meter
14. pedestrian crossing
15. boyfriend
16. chequebook

d. (suggested answers)

birthday card, booking office, boyfriend, traffic lights, sunset, frying pan, living room

e. (open answers)

Conjunctions & connectives (pp. 12-14)

a.

Conjunction	Function
and	tells you more
but	makes a contrast
so	tells you the result
or	gives you a choice
when	answers the question 'when?'
although	tells you something surprising
if	makes a condition
after, before	answers the question 'what happened first?'
because	answers the question 'why?'

Connecting word	Function
only	says that something is not very big or not very much
like	makes a comparison
than	is used after a comparative adjective or adverb
even	says something is surprising or unusual
too, as well, also	says something is extra

b.

1. and
2. but
3. or
4. so
5. only
6. as well
7. because
8. although
9. than
10. if

c.

1. Although I didn't know many people...
2. ...because she had studied very hard
3. ...if you don't listen carefully
4. ...although we live in the same street
5. ...after he had worked/working in a bookshop for two years
6. ...until the lights went green
7. ...if you speak more slowly
8. ...because I had an umbrella

d.

1. too/as well
2. Even
3. like
4. Only
5. than
6. also
7. too/as well

e. (suggested answers)

1. ...it helps me to remember their meaning.
2. ...you are learning English.
3. ...you visit England.
4. ...you take an exam.
5. ...you can practice listening to English on your own.
6. ...they understand most of what they read or hear.

f.

1. b)
2. c)
3. a)
4. d)
5. b)
6. d)
7. a)
8. c)
9. b)
10. c)

Countable/uncountable nouns (pp. 15-17)

a.

1. C, U
2. U, C
3. U
4. U
5. C, U
6. U
7. U, C
8. C, U
9. C, U
10. C, U
11. U, C
12. C, C
13. U, U
14. C
15. U, C

b.

1 . ...some information about...
2. ...usually better weather...
3. *correct*
4. ...very good advice.
5. ...in the house is very old.
6. ...making progress with...
7. *correct*
8. ...find new accommodation...
9. ...a lot of housework...
10. *correct*
11. ...carried my luggage to...
12. I'd like fish and chips...

c.

1. a
2. *blank*
3. much
4. *blank*, much
5. the, *blank*
6. many, a/the
7. an, *blank*
8. much
9. many
10. *blank*, a

Answer key

d.

1. transport
2. accommodation
3. news
4. information
5. furniture
6. countryside, scenery
7. money
8. traffic

e.

1. ...is central heating in my flat.
2. ...are job advertisements in most newspapers.
3. ....English is ...
4. It's a ... ...
5. ....was no more room ...
6. ...news I had today is ...

Prefixes (pp. 18-19)

a. (suggested answers)

il - used before words beginning with *l*
ir - used before words beginning with *r*
im - used before words beginning with *p*
un - used before many different words

b.

disagree
unemployed
invisible
unlock
illegal
irregular
informal
dishonest
undressed
unhappy
misunderstand
unlike

c.

1. ...unemployed
2. ...untidy
3. ...impatient
4. ...illegal
5. ...misunderstood it
6. ...invisible
7. ...undressed

d.

1. g
2. e
3. b
4. d
5. c
6. a
7. f

e.

1. impossible
2. halfway
3. uncomfortable
4. disappear
5. ex-wife
6. misunderstood
7. reorganising
8. unlock
9. unpacked

Prepositions (pp. 20-22)

a.

1. at
2. in
3. on
4. at
5. on, in
6. at
7. in, at
8. in
9. on
10. at

b.

1. in front of
2. over, below
3. above
4. behind
5. into
6. up

c.

1. in
2. *blank*
3. at/on
4. for
5. *blank*
6. *blank*
7. in
8. to
9. *blank*
10. for
11. with
12. after
13. *blank*
14. on
15. for

d.

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. D
9. B
10. C

e. (open answers)

Suffixes (pp. 23-24)

a.

1. e
2. f
3. b
4. g
5. a
6. c
7. i
8. d
9. j
10. h

b.

amusement, digestion, discussion, enjoyment, government, happiness, impression, information, invitation, measurement, popularity, preparation, protection, punishment, responsibility, revision, sadness, statement, suggestion, television

c.

1. discussion
2. television
3. revision
4. protection
5. information
6. suggestion
7. preparation
8 invitation

d.

1. singer
2. employer
3. farmer
4. dancer
5. director
6. artist
7. actor/actress
8. manager
9. driver
10. trainer

e. (suggested answers)

1. careless
2. hopeless
3. useless
4. painless
5. endless

f. (open answers)

Word partners (pp. 25-26)

a.

1. h
2. e
6. d
7. b

3. a
4. f
5. g
8. j
9. c
10. l

b.
1. start
2. tell
3. do
4. take
5. surfing
6. run
7. have/had
8. ask
9. make
10. get off

c.
strong tea, coffee, accent
heavy traffic, smoker, rain
hard examination, work, effort
dry weather, wine, cleaning
great success, actor, time

d.
1. heavy
2. strong
3. heavy
4. dry
5. great
6. strong
7. hard
8. great
9. dry
10. hard

e.
1. highly
2. extremely
3. absolutely
4. awfully
5. completely
6. really

f.
1. out of work/without work
2. by himself
3. on the phone
4. by mistake
5. by chance
6. at the moment

Words you may confuse (pp. 27-28)

a.
two meanings as a noun, one meaning as a verb, three meanings as an adjective

b.
1. noun - being bright
2. verb - make something start to burn
3. noun - electric bulb which gives light
4. adjective - not dark
5. noun - being bright
6. adjective - not heavy
7. noun - make something easier to understand
8. noun - electric bulb which gives light

c.
1. quiet
2. quite
3. quiet
4. quite
5. quite

d.
1. ....she made many mistakes
2. They made a lot...
3. *correct*
4. ...having/taking an exam...
5. ...take/make a decision...
6. ...does her washing...
7. *correct*
8. ...take a taxi...
9. ...is having a baby...
10. ...he do his homework...

e.
1. h
2. g
3. a
4. j
5. i
6. c
7. d
8. f
9. e
10. b

f.
1. lose
2. fell
3. checked
4. cook
5. bring
6. lend
7. work
8. taught
9. expect
10. robbed
11. quite, felt
12. made
13. had
14. break
15. remind

SECTION 3: VERBS

Modal verbs (pp. 29-30)

a.
three meanings of *may*

b.
1. asking politely
2. it's possible
3. it is allowed
4. it's possible
5. it's possible
6. it's possible

c.
1. e 5. c
2. g 6. b
3. h 7. f
4. a 8. d

d. (suggested answers)
1. should
2. have to/must
3. should
4. may/might
5. shouldn't
6. don't have to
7. must
8. shouldn't
9. must/may
10. shouldn't/mustn't

e.
1. ...have to/must check in...
2. ...mustn't smoke...
3. ...have to/need to/must learn...
4. ...should book...
5. ...mustn't/cannot have...
6. ...should ask for...
7. ...don't need to/needn't/don't have to take...
8. ...may use...
9. ...must/have to show...
10. ...must register...

f. (suggested answers)
1. There is nothing in the van that is worth stealing.
2. You should/must have the exact amount of money for your ticket.

Answer key

3. You must keep your dog on a lead.
4. You have to check the screens for flight information.
5. You must take one tablet three times a day after meals.

Phrasal verbs (pp. 31–32)

a. (open answers)

b.
1. doing/progressing
2. went inside
3. is not friendly with
4. getting older

c.
1. out
2. over
3. off
4. on
5. off
6. behind
7. with
8. off
9. off
10. for

d.
1. look
2. take
3. gone
4. get
5. turn
6. go
7. run
8. give
9. went
10. going
11. look
12. getting
13. pick
14. keep/stay
15. turn
16. keep
17. put
18. put
19. look
20. hurry

e.
1. ...wake him up
2. ...I'll tidy it up
3. ...I'll switch/turn it off
4. ...I'll turn it on
5. ...I'll put it out
6. ...I'll put/take it out
7. ...I'll turn it down

f. (suggested answers)
1. ...in London/Paris/Madrid
2. ...the bank vault/car/house
3. ...my car
4. ...her shoes/coat
5. ...the money she owed me
6. ...how much you've grown!
7. ...the money for the water bill
8. ...the rubbish for collection tomorrow morning
9. ...the train at his stop
10. ...your raincoat, it looks wet outside

Verb forms & verb patterns (pp. 33–34)

a.
1. c
2. d
3. f
4. e
5. b
6. a

b.
1. I would *like you to* leave.
2. Can I *apologise for* my mistake?
3. Please *explain to me* what to do.
4. He suggested *I (should)* tell the police about it.
5. I insist *(that) you* come.
6. *correct*
7. We *discussed my* report at the meeting.
8. *correct*
9. Can you *persuade her to* come to the party?
10. Please *tell her/him* I am very busy.

c. (suggested answers)
1. ...turning the heating on
2. ...it in class
3. ...them to you
4. ...her to lie down
5. ...me how to get there

d.
1. to study
2. using
3. to finish
4. living
5. to pass
6. to help
7. working
8. driving
9. to let
10. to buy

e.
1. to change
2. working
3. to leave
4. to become
5. to tell 13.
6. to drive
7. to let
8. to learn
9. to slow
10. driving
11. to see
12. coming
to bring
14. to meet
15. writing
16. seeing

SECTION 4: TOPICS

Animals & pets (pp. 35–36)

a. (suggested answers)

FARM ANIMALS: cow, donkey, goat, hen, horse, lamb, pig, sheep

WILD/ZOO ANIMALS: bear, camel, giraffe, lion, monkey, rabbit, snake, tortoise

INSECTS/BIRDS: ant, bee, budgie, butterfly, fly, mosquito, parrot, robin, spider

PETS: cat, dog, goldfish, hamster, horse, parrot, rabbit, tortoise

b. (suggested answers)
1. Giraffes
2. Dogs
3. Parrots
4. Cows
5. Sheep
6. Bees
7. Snakes
8. Lions

c.
cow – calf
hen – chick
goat – kid
pig – piglet
sheep – lamb

d.
1. C
2. C
3. D
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. D

Answer key

e. (open answers)

British & American English (pp. 37–38)

a. (suggested answers)
BrE: autumn, biscuits, car park, chips, lift, lorry, motorway, rubbish, sweets, toilet, trainers, trousers, vest, wardrobe
AmE: apartment, cab, candy, closet, cookies, elevator, fall, French fries, garbage, highway, pants, parking lot, semester, subway, truck, vacation

b.

British English	***American English***
sweets	candy
fortnight	two weeks
chips	*French fries*
waistcoat	vest
petrol	*gas*
pavement	sidewalk
trainers	sneakers
football	*soccer*
crisps	*chips*

c.
1. color – US
2. traveler–US
3. dialog – US
4. center–US
5. meter – US
6. license – US
7. labor – US
8. canceling – US

d.
tomato, schedule, ballet, zebra

e.
1. You can put your *trainers* in the *wardrobe*. (BrE)
2. Throw the *garbage* into the *trashcan*. (AmE)
3. You bake the *cookies* in a *baking pan* for 30 minutes. (AmE)
4. *Lorries* drive very fast on the *motorway*. (BrE)
5. We spent *two weeks* on a Greek island during our *vacation*. (AmE)
6. Your *eraser* is next to the *Scotch tape* on your desk. (AmE)
7. The new *term* at her *secondary school* starts in a week. (BrE)
8. I always leave the car in a car park and take the *underground* to the centre. (BrE)
9. Her *apartment* is on the fourth floor but she never uses the *elevator*. (AmE)
10. I try not to eat snacks like *sweets* or *crisps* at the office. (BrE)
11. You can see your *schedule* on the *bulletin board*. (AmE)
12. This *waistcoat* will look great with your new *trousers*. (BrE)

f.
It was a warm day in the **autumn**. I had been driving along the **motorway** since eight in the morning. Now it was getting near lunchtime and I needed to fill up the car and get something to eat. So I drove towards the nearest town, left the car in a **car park** by the main road and took a **taxi** to the **centre**. I started walking around and it was getting quite hot. Then I saw a nice little **restaurant** with tables out on the **pavement**. I had a hamburger with salad and **chips** and drank a cool beer. I started talking with a **lorry** driver who told me where to find a **petrol** station. I thanked him and looked for a phone **box** to call my wife. It was really a nice break.

Clothes (pp. 39–40)

a.
HEAD: cap, earrings, hat, scarf, sunglasses
CHEST: cardigan, jacket, jumper, shirt, sweater, T-shirt, tie, vest, waistcoat
LEGS: boots, jeans, shorts, skirt, tights, trunks
FEET: boots, sandals, shoes, socks, trainers
WHOLE BODY: coat, dress, overalls, pyjamas, suit, tracksuit
ACCESSORIES: belt, earrings, gloves, hat, ring, scarf, sunglasses, tie, watch

b.
1. t.shirt
2. tie
3. jeans / trousers
4. shoe
5. trainers
6. cap / hat
7. shirt
8. belt

c. (suggested answers)
a warm woollen jacket, a short leather skirt, a thin cotton T-shirt, etc.

d.
1. get undressed, take off
2. got dressed, put on
3. try on, wearing, took off
4. get changed, wear
5. took off, got undressed

e. (open answers)

Communications (pp. 41–42)

a.
LETTERS: envelope, address, postbox, postcode, stamp
TELEPHONE & FAX: dial, message, mobile, phone book, phone number
E-MAIL: e-mail address, keyboard, message, mouse, screen
NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES: daily, headlines, journalist, weather forecast
TV & RADIO: channel, journalist, remote control, satellite dish, screen, the 10 o'clock news, weather forecast

b.
2. d. world news
3. b. business news
4. a. sports news
5. c. book review
6. f. feature

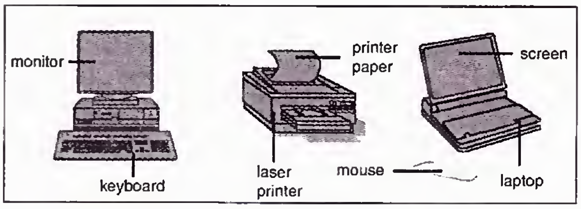
c.
1. c
2. d
3.e
4. b
5.a

d.
1. speak, calling, get through, returning, put you through
2. Is that, 'm afraid, be back, leave, give, 's got

Answer key

Computers & the Internet (pp. 43–44)

a.



b.

1. c
2. f
3.d
4. h
5. e
6. a.
7. b
8. g

c.

1. hard drive
2. laser printer
3. laptop
4. Internet
5. keyboard
6. online shopping
7. website
8. CD-ROM
9. disk drive
10. log on / off
11. desk-top publishing
12. e-mail
13. network

d. (open answers)

e.

1. after *To:*
2. claire@lanet.co.uk
3. yes, keith@skymail.com
4. yes, new e-mail address
5. happy, she uses an *emoticon* :-)
6. yes, *schooladdresses.doc*

Education (pp. 45–46)

a.

1. drawing pin
2. text book
3. scissors
4. rubber
5. pencil
6. ruler
7. timetable

b.

2. desk
3. board
4. notice board

c.

1. Architecture – j
2. Art – d
3. Business Studies – l
4. Chemistry – k
5. Geography – h
6. Information Technology – i
7. History – a
8. Languages – m
9. Maths – f
10. Medicine – b
11. Physical Education – c
12. Physics – e
13. Politics – g

d. (open answers)

e.

1. sports centre
2. student card
3. degree
4. full-time course
5. lecturers
6. term

f.

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. D
6. B
7. A
8. C
9. B
10. D

Entertainment (pp. 47–48)

a.

MUSIC: band, classical, composer, concert hall, guitar, musical, musician, opera, orchestra, rock group, pop group, singer, songwriter, violin
ART: artist, exhibition, gallery, painter, sculpture
LITERATURE: novelist, poetry
CINEMA: actor, cartoon, director, film, producer,
THEATRE: actor, director, musical, opera, play, producer, stage

b.

1. c
2. a
3. d
4. e
5. b / c
6. f

c.

1. go to, watch
2. appear
3. listen to
4. see, read
5. played, listen to/see
6. sing
7. played

d.

1. composer/musician
2. writer/dramatist/playwright
3. film director
4. pop singer
5. artist/painter
6. actress

e.

1. d
2. e
3. j
4. a
5. h
6. b
7. k
8. g
9. f
10. c

f. (open answers)

Environment (pp. 49–50)

(Note: some of these can be found both in the countryside and in towns)

a. Suggested answers: *Countryside*: bush, cottage, farm, fields, forest, grass, hedge, hills, lake, path, pebble, river, sand, sea, stream, valley, wild flowers, waterfall
Town: bank, car park, library, museum, shops, town hall

b.

1. g
2. e / h
3. f
4. a
5. c
6. d
7. h / e
8. b

c.

1. The Alps are a mountain range (i)
2. The Mediterranean is a sea (l)
3. Italy is a country (b)
4. The Nile is a river (k)
5. The Atlantic is an ocean (j)
6. Africa is a continent (a)
7. The Bahamas are a group of islands (e)
8. The Sahara is a desert (c)

9. Everest is a mountain (h)
10. The Black Forest is a forest (d)
11. The Amazon is a jungle (f)
12. Cyprus is an island (g)

d.

✓: recycled paper, solar panels, bicycles, bottle banks, conservation, ozone layer

✗: acid rain, litter, traffic jam, global warming, factories, sprays, chemicals, exhaust fumes

e.

SHOULD: protect tropical rainforests, plant more trees, recycle paper, protect/save endangered species
SHOULDN'T: waste energy, throw away plastic bags, cut down trees, destroy forests

f.

1. planet
2. sources of energy
3. global warming
4. gas
5. storms
6. oceans
7. climate
8. fossil fuels
9. energy
10. poorer countries

Family & relations (pp. 51-52)

a.

1. mother
2. grandfather
3. granddaughter
4. aunt
5. daughter
6. grandmother
7. son
8. father
9. wife
10. uncle
11. sister
12. grandson
13. nephew
14. brother
15. niece

b.

1. first name
2. old friend
3. single parent family
4. have a baby
5. divorced
6. get married
7. get a divorce
8. only child
9. single
10. surname

c.

1. g
2. j
3. i
4. a
5. h
6. c
7. e
8. d
9. f
10. b

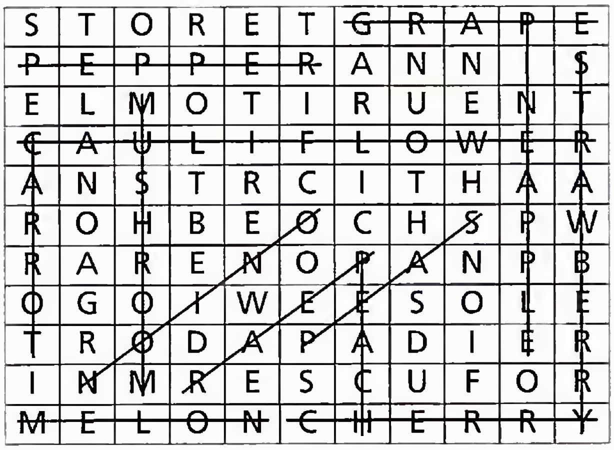
d. (open answers)

Food & drink (pp. 53-54)

a.

MEAT: bacon, beef, chicken, duck, ham, lamb, pork, sausages, steak
FISH: salmon, sardines
FRUIT: apples, bananas, cherry, grapes, lemon, melon, oranges
VEGETABLES: beetroot, beans, cauliflower, carrot, mushrooms, onions, pepper, potato
DESSERT: biscuit, chocolate cake, cream, fruit salad

b.



S	T	O	R	E	T	~~G~~	~~R~~	~~A~~	~~P~~	~~E~~
~~P~~	~~E~~	~~P~~	~~P~~	~~E~~	~~R~~	A	N	N	I	S
E	L	M	O	T	I	R	U	E	N	T
~~C~~	~~A~~	~~U~~	~~L~~	~~I~~	~~F~~	~~L~~	~~O~~	~~W~~	~~E~~	~~R~~
A	N	S	T	R	C	I	T	H	A	A
R	O	H	B	E	O	C	H	S	P	W
R	A	R	E	N	O	P	A	N	P	B
O	G	O	I	W	E	E	S	O	L	E
T	R	O	D	A	P	A	D	I	E	R
I	N	M	R	E	S	C	U	F	O	R
~~M~~	~~E~~	~~L~~	~~O~~	~~N~~	~~C~~	~~H~~	~~E~~	~~R~~	~~R~~	~~Y~~

c.

1. salmon - it's a fish, not a meat
2. egg - it's not a milk product
3. peach - it's a fruit, not a vegetable
4. pork - it's not poultry
5. beer - it's alcoholic

d.

1. some bottles of: beer, coke, milk, olive oil, wine, water
2. a bag of: flour, pears, sweets, tea
3. some cans of: beer, coke, fish
4. a carton of: milk, orange juice
5. a jar of: coffee, honey, jam
6. a packet of: chewing gum, coffee, flour, rice, spaghetti, sugar

e. (open answers)

f. (open answers)

Free time, leisure & hobbies (pp. 55-56)

a.

ACTIVITIES AT HOME: board games, cards, chess, listening to CDs, cooking, DIY, gardening, reading, playing computer games, playing the violin, surfing the Internet, watching DVDs
OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES: camping, hiking, hunting, jogging, rock climbing, scuba diving, tennis, window shopping
THINGS PEOPLE COLLECT: antiques, coins, stamps
CREATIVE HOBBIES: cooking, DIY, gardening, painting, photography

b.

1. window shopping
2. cooking
3. playing the violin
4. DIY
5. jogging
6. watching DVDs
7. photography / painting

c.

1. d., e.g. clothes, jewellery
2. g., e.g. antiques, matchboxes

Answer key

3. e., e.g. aerobics, a drawing
4. f., e.g. swimming, camping
5. a., e.g. basketball, the guitar
6. c., e.g. football, DVDss
7. h., e.g. novels, magazines
8. b., e.g. opera, hard rock

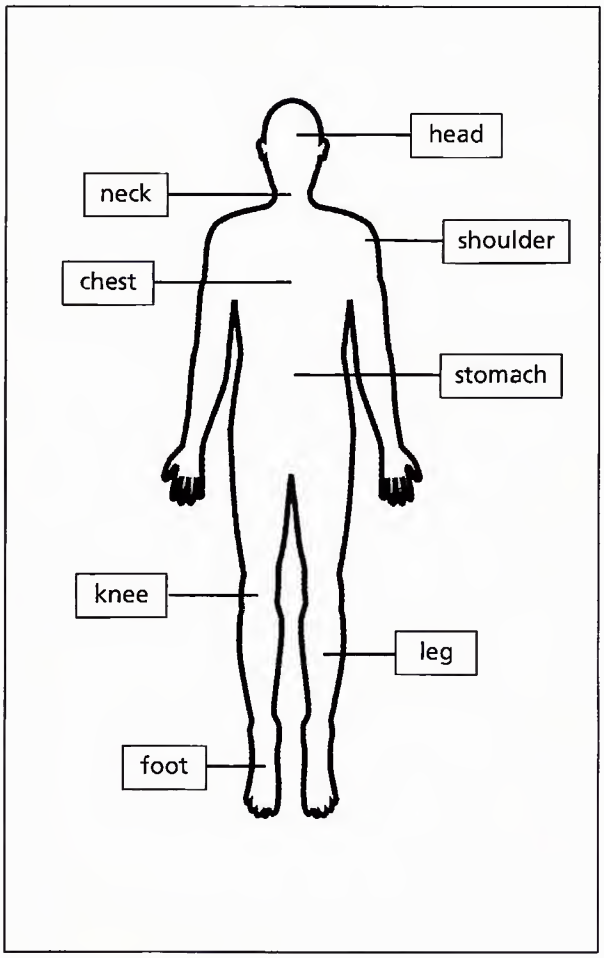
d.
1. – material, needle, pins, scissors
2. – seeds, spade, watering can
3. – olive oil, pasta, saucepan, tomatoes
4. – brush, hammer, nails, paint
5. – balls, net, racket

e. (open answers)

Health & sickness (pp. 57–58)

a.
COMMON PROBLEMS: a cold, flu, hayfever, a sore throat
ACHES AND PAINS: a broken wrist, toothache
VERY SERIOUS ILLNESSES: a heart attack, lung cancer, a stroke

b.



c.
1. make an appointment
2. ask questions
3. examine your chest
4. take these pills, write a prescription
5. stay in bed
6. go to the chemist

d.
1. ...so her tooth would stop hurting
2. ...to keep you fit
3. ...should get some fresh air
4. ...is bad for your heart
5. ...you've got flu...

e. (open answers)

f. (suggested answers)
1. Have you ever burnt your hand?
2. Have you ever been in hospital?
3. Have you ever had an injection?
4. Have you ever been in an ambulance?
5. Have you ever had your eyes tested?

House & home (pp. 59–60)

a.
SITTING ROOM – armchair, coffee table book, sofa, DVD player
KITCHEN – cupboard, fridge, kettle, sink
BEDROOM – alarm clock, pillow, sheets, wardrobe
BATHROOM – bathmat, shower, towels, washbasin

b. (suggested answers)
1. ...you sleep
2. ...bath... shower
3. ...read ... do your homework
4. ...sit down ... relax ... watch TV
5. ...the cooking
6. ...dinner / a meal
7. ...your tools / laundry
8. ...you have visitors stay

c. (open answers)

d.
1. dishwasher
2. frying pan
3. chest of drawers
4. pillow

e.
1. sofa
2. curtains
3. cooker
4. kettle
5. armchair
6. cupboard
7. fridge
8. television
9. oven
10. carpet

f.
1. caravan
2. castle
3. block of flats
4. tent
5. bungalow
6. cottage
7. house

g.
1. untidy
2. quiet
3. noisy / convenient
4. dark
5. cramped
6. convenient
7. spacious
8. sunny

Answer key

Languages, countries & nationalities (pp. 61–62)

a.

COUNTRY	NATIONALITY	LANGUAGE
Italy	*Italian*	*Italian*
Brazil	*Brazilian*	*Portuguese*
Egypt	Egyptian	*Arabic*
Poland	*Polish*	*Polish*
Greece	*Greek*	Greek
Russia	*Russian*	Russian
Wales	Welsh	*Welsh*
Spain	*Spanish*	*Spanish*
Argentina	Argentinian	*Spanish*
United Kingdom	*British*	*English*
Germany	German	*German*
Japan	*Japanese*	*Japanese*
Portugal	*Portuguese*	*Portuguese*
Israel	Israeli	*Hebrew*
The Netherlands	*Dutch*	*Dutch*
Sweden	Swedish	*Swedish*
Turkey	*Turkish*	Turkish
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian	*Arabic*
Australia	Australian	*English*
Mexico	*Mexican*	*Spanish*
France	French	*French*

b.

Austria Au**stra**lia Jap**an** Japan**ese** **A**rabic **Ita**lian S**au**di Arabia Portu**gue**se Bra**zi**lian Chi**nes**e E**gy**ptian

c.

1. Iceland – not English
2. Italy – not German
3. Brazil – not Spanish
4. China – not Arabic
5. Scotland – not French

d.

1. Portugal
2. South Korea
3. Egypt
4. Austria
5. Spain
6. Finland
7. Peru
8. Czech Republic
9. Wales
10. Sweden

e.

1. Spanish
2. India
3. China
4. India
5. Argentina
6. Hebrew
7. United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United States of America
8. Egyptian
9. Italy
10. Russian

Money & numbers (pp. 63–64)

a.

1. i
2. e
3. f
4. g
5. h
6. b
7. a
8. j
9. c
10. d

b.

1. won
2. bought, spent
3. gave
4. wasted
5. earns
6. cost, pay
7. borrowed
8. save

c.

1. f
2. h
3. a
4. g
5. c
6. d
7. b
8. e

d. (various answers are acceptable – discuss)

e.

1. How much did this car cost?
2. I earn about £32,000 a year
3. We are going to rent their flat
4. Could I borrow your dictionary?
5. I cannot afford this trip
6. It's a waste of money

f.

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. D
5. B
6. D
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. C

Opinions & feelings (pp. 65–66)

a.

1. loves, likes
2. hates, doesn't like
3. don't mind
4. love
5. hates, doesn't like

b.

1. **I love**, I really like, I feel very happy about
2. **I like**, I'm looking forward to, I'm keen on
3. **I don't mind**, It makes no difference to me, I'm bored of
4. **I don't like**, I don't enjoy, I sometimes worry about
5. **I hate**, I loathe, I really dislike

c. (open answers)

Answer key

d.
1. ...feels...
2. ...thinks (that)...
3. ...persuade...
4. ...refuses...
5. ...enjoys...
6. ...suggests...
7. ...recommends...
8. ...offers...
9. ...keen on...
10. ...disappointed...

e.
AGREEING: I quite agree / Yes, that's true / I think you're right
DISAGREEING: I totally disagree / Maybe, but don't forget / I don't think so / You could be right, but
GIVING OPINION: In my opinion / I think / Personally / According to / As far as I am concerned

f.
1. ...opinion you...
2. ....I think you're...
3. ....to the newspaper...
4. ...as I am concerned...
5. ...totally disagree with you...

People & descriptions (pp. 67–68)

a.
GENERAL: beautiful, good-looking, handsome, pretty, plain
FACE AND HEAD: bald, a beard, blonde, curly, fair, a fringe, green eyes, light brown, long, pale skin, a ponytail, a pointed nose, straight
HEIGHT AND BUILD: fat, medium height, petite, short, skinny, slim, tall, thin
AGE: elderly, in his early thirties, middle-aged, in his teens, young

b. (suggested answers)
1. hair
2. tall
3. hair, eyes
4. looking, young
5. hair, skin
6. ponytail

c. (open answers)

d. (suggested answers)
POSITIVE: cheerful, clever, flexible, generous, kind, relaxed, reliable, strong
NEGATIVE: aggressive, cruel, dishonest, lazy, mean, miserable, pessimistic, stubborn, stupid, tense, unfriendly, weak
BOTH - (open answers - discuss)

e.
1. d
2. c
3. f
4. g
5. b
6. e
7. h
8. a

f.
BOX A: blonde – fair, bright – clever, fat – overweight, good-looking – handsome, nervous – tense, cheerful – optimistic, easy-going – relaxed

BOX B: attractive – plain, careful – careless, cheerful – miserable, hard-working – lazy, foolish – wise, strong – weak, confident – shy

g. (open answers)

Places & buildings pp.69–70

a. (suggested answers)
1. c. language school
2. b. hotel room
3. e. a restaurant
4. f. seaside resort
5. d. an office
6. g. small town
7. a. health club

b.
1. library
2. museum
3. bank
4. town hall
5. post office
6. pedestrian zone
7. square
8. theatre

c.
ART GALLERY: artist, drawing, exhibition, painting, sculpture
WILDLIFE PARK: elephant, fence, giraffe, lions, monkeys
MARKET: antiques, arcade, bargains, clothes, fruit, old CDs, souvenirs, stall, vegetables

d.
1. skyscraper
2. basement
3. garage
4. pavement
5. bungalow
6. letterbox
7. front door
8. balcony
9. attic
10. gate

e.
1. c
2. f
3. i
4. g
5. h
6. d
7. a
8. e
9. b

Restaurants & cooking (pp. 71–72)

a.
1. book
2. courses
3. starter
4. main
5. dessert
6. aperitif
7. rare
8. well-done
9. bill
10. tip

b.
1. Three
2. 'Smoked salmon pâté served with hot toast'
3. The steak
4. 'Pork fillet in white wine'
5. 'Double chocolate ice cream'
6. 'Baked apple and coconut pudding'
7. 'Prawn and cucumber salad'
8. No, because it has a spicy sauce
9. £57
10. No

c.
1. order, made, served
2. bring
3. show, take
4. serves, have, book

d.
boil / in water above the heat / e.g. carrots, spaghetti
bake / in the oven without oil / e.g. cakes, bread
grill / under the heat / e.g. toast, steak
fry / in oil or butter above the heat / e.g. chips, sausages
roast / in the oven using oil / e.g. meat, potatoes

e. (open answers)

f. (suggested answers)
1. pepper
2. garlic
3. butter
4. onions
5. coffee
6. steak
7. wine

Shopping (pp. 73–75)

a.
1. d
2. e
3. f
4. g
5. h
6. i
7. a
8. c
9. b

b.
CLOTHES: boots, a jacket, a jumper, a suit
FURNITURE: a bookcase, a sofa
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES: a dishwasher, a freezer, a lamp
HOUSEHOLD GOODS: coffee, kitchen roll, salt, shampoo, sugar, washing powder
STATIONERY: envelopes, a file, a notebook, pens, postcards, writing paper
FRUIT: apples, bananas, melon, oranges, peaches

c.
2. window shopping
3. shopping list
4. shop window
5. shopping centre
6. shoplifter
7. shopping bag

d.
1. B
2. C
3. D
4. A

e.
1. Yes, here you are.
2. All right, £25 then.
3. They're £5 each. Crystal.
4. The oval ones, I think.
5. Hello, can I help you?
6. No, that's too big. Do you have anything smaller?
7. What a pity! Thanks anyway.

f. (open answers)

Signs & notices (pp. 76–78)

a.
1. instruction
2. information
3. instruction
4. instruction
5. information
6. instruction
7. instruction
8. instruction
9. information
10. instruction
11. instruction
12. information

b. (suggested answers)
1. restaurant, library, airport
2. public phone
3. street
4. airport
5. restaurant, cinema
6. library
7. public park
8. bus
9. hotel room door, post-it on someone's desk
10. cinema
11. hotel reception
12. clothes shop

c.
1. use, instructions
2. no longer, hour
3. put
4. forbidden, allowed
5. entrance
6. Passengers, luggage
7. area, card
8. seat, disabled
9. Changing rooms, may
10. on time, cancelled
11. responsible, property
12. warning

d.
a. ...mustn't walk...
b. ...may have breakfast...
c. ...mustn't keep...
d. ...should drive...
e. ...must have your...
f. ...should queue here...
g. ...may use...
h. ...mustn't dive in...

e. (open answers)

Sport (pp. 79–80)

a.
1. basketball
2. golf
3. tennis
4. football
5. baseball
6. ice skating
7. rugby
8. skiing
9. athletics
10. swimming

b.
baseball, basketball, cricket, football, golf, hockey, rugby, table tennis, tennis

c. (suggested answers)
athletics, climbing, cycling, golf, ice skating, skiing, swimming

d. (open answers)

e.
NAME OF SPORT: baseball, boxing, car racing, swimming
PLACE: court, field, pitch, pool, slope, stadium, track
EQUIPMENT: ball, basket, crash helmet, gloves, golf clubs, net, racket, shorts, skis, trunks, whistle

f.
1. c
2. f
3. a
4. e
5. d
6. b

Answer key

g.
1. do, go
2. play, do
3. go, playing
4. plays, do, go

h. (open answers)

i.
1. c
2. d
3. b
4. d
5. a
6. c
7. b

Transport & travel (pp. 81–82)

a.
BUS: bus stop, coach, crossroads, driver, junction, station
AIR: airport, flight attendant, helicopter, pilot, runway, terminal
TRAIN: carriage, driver, platform, railway, station
CAR: cab, crossroads, driver, junction, motorway, taxi, traffic lights
SEA: ferry, harbour

b.
1. d
2. e
3. a
4. f
5. c
6. b

c.
1. slow
2. uncomfortable
3. crowded
4. expensive
5. cheap

d.
DEPARTURES: air terminal, boarding card, check-in desk, duty-free, departure lounge, excess baggage
THE FLIGHT: cabin crew, pilot, runway, seat belt, take-off, upright position
ARRIVALS: air terminal, customs, landing

e.
1. excess baggage
2. cabin crew
3. air terminal
4. check-in desk
5. upright position

f.
1. B
2. C
3. A
4. D
5. B
6. D
7. D
8. C
9. A
10. B

Weather (pp. 83–84)

a.
1. sun – sunny
2. ice – icy
3. fog – foggy
4. mist – misty
5. climate-climatic
6. shower – showery
7. humidity – humid
8. cloud – cloudy
9. wind – windy
10. heat – hot

b.
1. cloudy
2. sunny
3. windy
4. snow
5. below zero
6. thunderstorms
7. rain

c.
1. False – A shower is a light rain.
2. False – It never pours with rain in the desert.
3. True
4. False – It rarely gets frosty in very high temperatures.
5. True
6. False – If it is humid the air will be wet.
7. True
8. False – Lightning is a flash of electricity in the sky followed by thunder.
9. True
10. False – temperatures below zero are very usual in the mountains in Switzerland

d.
1. h
2. d
3. e
4. a
5. f
6. b
7. g
8. c

e.
1. C
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. B
8. A
9. A
10. B

f.
A. hot and dry, below –20°C, snow, little rain
B. tropical, 24 and 27°C, wet season, very humid
C. hot and dry, fresh breeze, sunshine, not too cold

Work & jobs (pp. 85–87)

a.
EDUCATION: lecturer, professor, teacher, tutor
HEALTH: dentist, doctor, nurse, psychologist, surgeon
PUBLIC SERVICES: dustman, firefighter, police officer, social worker, taxi driver, traffic warden
MANUAL JOBS: builder, plumber
MEDIA: editor, journalist, newscaster, publisher, reporter, writer

b.
1. c.
2. f
3. h
4. k
5. i
6. j
7. g
8. l
9. b
10. a
11. e
12. d

c.

JOB	PLACE	DUTIES
pilot	*aeroplane*	*flies a plane*
librarian	library	*works in a library*
journalist	*newspaper*	writes for a newspaper
secretary	*office*	*writes letters, answers the phone files documents*
vet	*veterinary surgery*	*looks after sick animals*
teacher	*school*	teaches History
lecturer	university	*gives lectures to students*
plumber	*people's homes*	fixes water pipes
hairdresser	*hairdresser's*	*cuts hair*
police officer	police station	*enforces the law*

d.
Right order: 5, 1, 8, 7, 4, 2, 3, 6

e.
1. f
2. h
3. g
4. e
5. d
6. c
7. c
8. b

f.
1. in charge of
2 involves visiting
3. an early retirement
4. salary is
5. nine-to-five
6. income is

g. (open answers)

SECTION 4: PRONUNCIATION & SPELLING

Phonetic symbols (pp. 88-89)

a.
1. /bæk/ /ˈbeɪk(ə)n/
2. /kɒf/ /ɪˈnʌf/
3. /vɑːz/ /ˈreɪzər/
4. /kʌri/ /ˈkɜːt(ə)n/
5. /naʊ/ /nəʊ/
6. /θruː/ /θrəʊ/

b.
1. e
2. f
3 c
4 h
5. j
6. d
7. g
8. b
9. a
10. i

c.
1. f
2. e
3. h
4. l
5. g
6. j
7. d
8. a
9. b
10. c

d.
1. s
2. k
3. w
4. h
5. w
6. k
7. h

e.
1. beard
2. bead
3. threat
4. fear
5. beak
6. horse
7. height
8. home
9. wound
10. few
11. town
12. bear
13. mould
14. peace
15. said
16. foul
17. wool
18. gone
19. watch
20. choose
21. wander
22. work
23. foot
24. vase

Punctuation & spelling (pp. 90-91)

a.
1. d. VIII
2. f. XI
3. i. IV
4. k. VI
5. g. X
6. b. IX
7. j. II
8. a. V
9. e. I
10. c. VII
11. h. III

b.
1. What an amazing story!
2. I ran all the way to the station, but I still missed the train.
3. 'Come and see what's happened', said John.
4. I spoke to David yesterday; he can't come to the meeting tonight.
5. 'What's your passport number?', the policeman asked.
6. I need some butter, eggs, yoghurt and sugar.
7. 'I don't know who's ordered this, but it wasn't me', the old man said.
8. The car (the one with the broken window) was parked outside our house.

c.
1. basketball
2. boxing
3. cricket
4. cycling
5. football
6. golf
7. rugby
8. skiing
9. swimming
10. tennis

d.
1. weight
2. whale
3. wheat
4. wheel
5. which
6. white
7. why
8. wild

e. (spoken answers)

Answer key

f.

1. houses
2. matches
3. faxes
4. losses
5. babies
6. universities

g.

1. dear
2. brake
3. sale
4. flour
5. quiet
6. tale
7. great
8. waist
9. sew
10. mail

Word stress & pronunciation (pp. 92–93)

a.

grateful, happy, jealous, miserable, thoughtful, worried

b.

1. father
2. education
3. necessary
4. fortunately
5. advertisement
6. organise
7. dangerous
8. wonderful
9. computer
10. photographer
11. anxious
12. below
13. preferred
14. expected
15. police

c.

1. re**cord**
2. **in**crease
3. **con**duct
4. per**mit**
5. **pre**sent
6. in**crease**
7. pre**sent**
8. **re**cord
9. **per**mit
10. con**duct**

d.

1. no
2. yes
3. no
4. yes
5. no
6. no
7. no
8. yes
9. yes
10. yes
11. yes
12. yes

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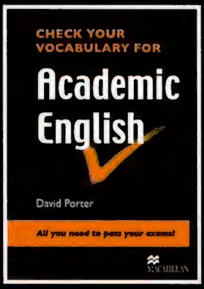
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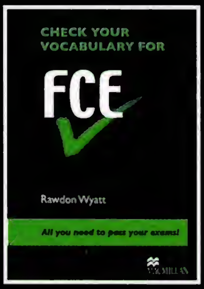
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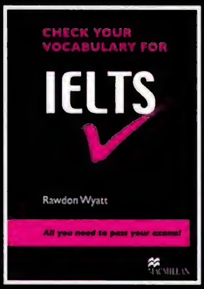
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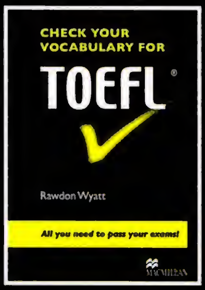
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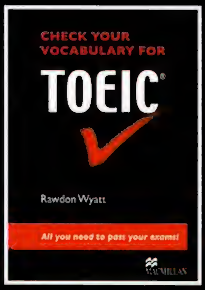
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